THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1873. VOLUME V—NUMBER 8.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Gaye Francis Train Brings Suit Against His Persecutors

Agricultural Congress to Meet in Atlanta.

Release Bradlaugh.

Boyd, the Negro Murderer, Convicted.

Fountain Unveiled to a Crowd in Central Park.

Funeral Ceremonies Over the Late Minister Orr.

DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Military authorities consider the report of Gen. Davis' alliance with Bogus Charlie and alleged renegade Modocs, bogus. The thing is rather a loose statement. The War Department condemns the efforts of the Interior Department to get Santanta and Lone released. Gen. Sherman is very severe in his denunciation of the scheme. Whitelaw Reid acknowledges subscriptions through him, to the Greeley Statue fund of $10,683.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The World's London special says Genl. Kilpatrick has telegraphed to the Carlist headquarters requesting Bradlaugh's release.

The British frigate Baragoza and twenty-one guns in the harbor.

Bayard leaves immediately for Europe. He has retained suit against nearly everybody in New York for huge sums.

The passenger depot at Hoboken has burned.

A dispatch from Dayton, Ohio, says the millionaire's father expects to die in June.

The fire in the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad depot, at Hoboken, is still burning. When the flames were first discovered, four engines were ready to start, and were run out of the depot and saved, but four freight cars could not be removed, were burned. The flames communicated with the docks and firemen are endeavoring to save it. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is said to be the work of an incendiary.

ILLINOIS.

ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, May 31.—There was quite a serious accident at the decoration frolic, which resulted in the killing of two persons.

INDIANA.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—The Agricultural Congress adjourned to meet in Atlanta, Georgia, in May next. W. H. Jackson was elected President, and Charles W. Carson secretary.

KANSAS.

RETURNED.

LEAVENWORTH, May 31.—County Attorney Ward returned yesterday from Texas with the body of Nicholas Mouin, or Marion, supposed to have been an accomplice of the Bender family murderers, the Kansas assassins, at Dennison. He made some important confessions, promised to tell all he knew about the matter, when he reached this city, but when at Texas station, Indian Territory, he shot himself in the head with a revolver, inflicting a wound from which he died. It seems certain that the Benders are now in Mexico, making their way to the Rio Grande to cross into Mexico.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President and family will resume their Long Branch sojourn, Thursday.

Secretary goes to West Point.

Robeson goes to Annapolis to award diplomas.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest and thence to Missouri valley and southeasterly winds, diminishing pressure, warmer and increasing cloudy weather and occasional rain. For the Lakes and thence to Kentucky northeasterly and northwesterly winds, high barometer, low temperature and generally clear weather. For Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic states, northeast and southeasterly winds, high barometer, cold, cloudy weather and occasional rain, with increasing cloudiness and temperature on the Western Gulf. For the Middle and Eastern States and Canada southeasterly and easterly winds, high barometer, cool, clear and partly cloudy weather. Storms are missing from the Pacific coast west of the Missouri River.

NEW YORK.

DIED IN PRISON.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Dr. Brown, who was sentenced ten years for assaulting a gas inspector, died in prison.

OUT OF GEAR.

The owners of Cromwell, overdue at New Orleans, think that the machinery is out of gear. They are not apprehensive of a serious calamity. The steamer is in command of A. S. Clapp, an old experienced officer.

BRADLAUGH RELEASED.

A special to the World says that the Carlists have released Bradlaugh.

The late Masonic Fair, held to aid in building the new temple, netted forty thousand dollars.

WALL STREET

is quiet. Most of the business last Thursday was of about small dealings. The decline in gold is attributed to the fact that checks for bonds called in are dated to-day instead of Monday. Money is abundant. Transactions in Southern State securities are up $1,700. Pacific Mail active.

REV. E. A. HEVIS,

Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rome, is in this city and desires twenty-four thousand dollars needed to complete the first American and the first Protestant Church edifice in Rome. The Americans in Rome have already contributed $20,000, and $38,000 have been subscribed in this country.

The funeral of Mrs. Wilson, daughter of the late James Brooks, of New York, took place to-day from Grace Church, Rev. Dr. Potter, pastor, officiating. There was a large attendance of the relatives and friends of the family.

CALIFORNIA.

GEN. DAVIS RETURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—General Davis has returned from his scout, on which five Modocs led him. No results.

Three other Modocs who went on an independent scout were expected yesterday. Capt. Jack's adherents were well mounted and armed. Total Modoc prisoners, 19 bucks, 23 squaws, and 20 children.

LOUISIANA.

NOT ARRIVED YET.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—The steamship George Cromwell, some days overdue from New York, has not yet reached here. Several steamers from the Gulf came up to-day, but they bring no tidings of the missing vessel.

MARYLAND.

CONVICTED.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—James Gibson, colored, who was indicted for the killing of his paramour with a hatchet, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

TENNESSEE.

A FIEND IN JAIL.

NASHVILLE, May 31.—The negro who outraged and then crushed a widow lady's skull in Rutherford county is in jail. If she dies, which is probable, the people will hang the negro.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, May 31.—General Velarde has postponed the enforcement of his levy upon the youths of this province.

Roving bands of Carlists continue to intercept railway trains and plunder passengers.

ENGLAND.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

LONDON, May 31.—An explosion occurred yesterday in a colliery, near Wigan, causing the instant death of six miners and the destruction of much property.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The new government of France proposes to abandon the commercial treaty with England.

WHIT-MONDAY AND WHIT-TUESDAY.

The second and third of June—Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday—will be Close Holiday in the Liverpool cotton market. Whit-Monday is also Bank Holiday in London, but Whit-Tuesday is not.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 31.—It is reported that the Bank of France will advance the funds necessary to complete the indemnity, and that the evacuation of the French territory by the German troops will follow immediately.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—Another disastrous conflagration has occurred in this city. Fifty houses were destroyed before the flames were checked.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

BETHESDA FOUNTAIN.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Bethesda Fountain, the latest glory of Central Park, was publicly unveiled this afternoon in the presence of a very large number of citizens.

This work of art was from models designed and executed at Rome by Miss Emma Stebbins, daughter of Henry G. Stebbins, President of the Board of Park Commissioners. The design of the fountain was suggested to Miss S. by a passage in the Scriptures describing the pool of Bethesda.

TRAIN

sailed for Europe to-day, just escaping a subpœna as a witness in the government suit against the Union Pacific Railroad.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS

this week $526,992.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

A large number of passengers left for Europe to-day on eight steamships.

GERMAN CELEBRATION.

The Germans of this city and vicinity will celebrate next Monday by out-door sports and pastimes.

BURGLARS

are getting bold again. One dwelling up town was ransacked last night, and a watchmaker's store on Fourth avenue robbed.

THE LATE MINISTER ORR.

A letter to the Tribune from St. Petersburg, dated the 8th says the diplomatic career of Gov. Orr came to a painful end before it was fairly begun. It is not quite two months since he arrived in St. Petersburg and presented his credentials to the Emperor. He was suffering at the time from a severe cold contracted during the Atlantic voyage, and about a week after his formal installment in his new office he was forced to take his bed, and from that day he did not leave his apartment. Cold settled on his lungs, and afterwards passed to his liver, so that this blood became seriously affected. No serious result was apprehended, however, and on Friday, four days before he died, his friends thought he was slowly, yet steadily improving; but on Monday last the last change came, and he died quite suddenly at 2 o'clock. The funeral services were celebrated to-day at the chapel of the English-American Society. There was no discourse whatever, and the pastor simply read the impressive ritual of the Church of England and closed with a short prayer. The day was gloomy and the little chapel was by no means full. There were some dozen ladies, English and American, and half a dozen American gentlemen in black, and three or four diplomats in their brilliant yet sombre court costumes. The American Ambassador, the Ministers of Brazil, Italy, Greece and the attachés of other legations were present. Mr. J. L. Orr, Jr., the solitary family mourner, stood side by side with General Rosalie, the Consul, who were the families' uniform of a Brigadier General of the American army. The scene was indescribably sad. After the rector had concluded the service the diplomats walked around the coffin, each dropping a little sand upon it. The civilians present did the same.

FRANCE.

FRENCH NEWS.

PARIS, May 31.—The Orleanists in the Assembly are seeking an alliance with the Left Centre, having refused to form a coalition with the Legitimists and Bonapartists. The Left Centre, however, declines to entertain their proposition.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 31.—The Shah of Persia arrived to-day. He was received at the railroad station by the Emperor William. Several Imperial Princes and Prince Bismarck escorted him to the palace assigned him during his sojourn in Berlin. He was escorted by a large number of troops and great crowds of citizens, who enthusiastically welcomed the visitor.

Georgia Crop News.

WILKES.

The crops in this section are looking as promising as could be desired. There has never been in the memory of the living a finer stand of cotton. Corn is looking well. Wheat is good, though less than the usual quantity was sown. Oats promise a good yield. Prospect for fruit good.—*Washington Gazette.*

WHITFIELD.

More cotton has been planted in this section this year than ever before, all of which, we understand, looks flourishing, giving promise of a heavy yield. In riding through the wheat fields, we found them looking much better than we expected. Our opinion is that the yield of wheat in this section, this year, will be considerably over a half crop in some localities, and fully an average one in others. Corn looks remarkably well. The clover crop in this and adjoining counties presents a very fine and luxuriant appearance and will soon be ready for the mowers. *North Georgia Citizen.*

WASHINGTON.

The Sandersville Herald says: A farmer was in our office a few days since, and reported that crops were looking well. The warm weather was especially favorable for cotton, which is growing finely now.

BROOKS.

The Quitman Banner states that in this county, as a general thing, the crops are in a fine condition. Corn looking remarkably well, the oat crop magnificent, and cotton in a healthy condition, growing rapidly, bidding fair to enable the planter to gather an abundant harvest.

Beauty of the Human Foot.

Says a writer in "St. Paul's Magazine": When we saw "Pygmalion and Galatea" recently performed, we were struck by a peculiar movement in the actors' feet, which, for a time, sitting afar off, we did not understand. With every step, with every turn of the ankle, a kind of a delicate ripple passed over the instep as a thrill runs through a corn-field sometimes under a tender wind; we were surprised to see how beautiful the movements were, how graceful were the lines from the ankle in every position. Presently we discovered that the beauty and the grace were due to the absence of shoes. On inspection, the feet of the ladies were not particularly small, yet they were better than the smallest concealed in boots; there was scarce a position that they did not appear lovely. The actresses were, in fact, thinly stockined, with sandals beneath the feet, an embroidered strap coming between the two first toes across the instep, after the old Roman fashion. We have often thought, considering how much we lose by shoes and how very little we gain, that it is a thousand pities women do not bring in sandals—not the foolish ribboned pumps of the last century, but the real Greek sandal. Without the hard and deformed shoe, every muscle of the foot is in motion, and visible at every step; it is quite wonderful how pretty the feet appear, even when not very small. In reality, we loose nearly as much by the shoe as the face loses by a mask.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 19½; sales 399 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts to-day 476 bales; gross 1,406.

Cotton—Sales for export to-day none—last evening 300.

Cotton—Sales for future delivery to-day, 7,600 bales, and the market closed as follows: June, 18 5-16a18 13-16, July, 18¼a19, August, 18 15-16a19 1-32, September, 17¼a17 15-16.

Flour dull and 5a10 cents lower; common to fair extra $6 25a8 20; good to choice $8 25a11 50. Wheat heavy and 1c2 cents lower. Corn heavy and declining; yellow western 65¼a66. Pork lower; new $16 37½. Lard lower—steam 9. Navals dull and lower. Freights firm. Groceries quiet.

Money 3a4. Sterling 8¼. Gold 18a18 1-8. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet. Tennessee 6s heavy at 80; new 79½.

Arrived—Virgo and Georgia.

The bank statement shows that loans have decreased 1½ million; specie decrease 1 1-15 million; legal tenders increased 1¼ millions; deposits increased 1¼ millions.

LATER.—81s 22½; 62s 10½; 54s 16½; 55s 18½; new 10; 67s 21½; 68s 20½; new 5s 16; 10-40s 14½. Tennessee 6s 80; new 79½. Virginia 6s 42; new 50. Consols 94½; deferred 11. Louisiana 6s 48; new 40. Levee 6s 40; ditto 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 79; 7s 91. North Carolinas 29; new 15. Special tax 13; South Carolinas 20; new 15½. April and October 26.

The cotton market for the week has been quiet and without quotable change in values; sales include a total of 60,000 bales, of which 53,800 were contract stock; 6,200 for immediate delivery, as follows, 3,039 for export; 3,000 for spinners; 130 to speculators, included are over 2,070 bales to arrive.

Spirits of turpentine has advanced and been in fair demand. Rosin also improved.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—Flour dull; extra family $6 00. Corn firm; 53. Provisions steady, demand light. Pork $17 00. Bacon—shoulders 7½; clear rib 9½; clear sides 9¾. Lard steady—tierces 9a9½; keg 8½. Whisky quiet at 88½.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Flour dull and unchanged, with only order trade. Corn steady. Whisky quiet, 90. Pork quiet, $16 75, even weight; 17 50 over weight. Bacon dull. Lard nominal.

WILMINGTON, May 31.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18; net receipts 17 bales; sales 19; stock 8,571.

MEMPHIS, May 31.—Cotton dull; low middlings 17; net receipts 926 bales; shipments 1,110; stock 27,450.

NORFOLK, May 31.—Cotton quiet and firm; low middlings 17½; net receipts 506; exports coastwise 370; sales 130; stock 7,398.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Cotton—middlings 18 7-8; exports coastwise 71; sales 90; stock 5,189.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal, no receipts. Corn receipts very light—white 70, yellow 63. Oats—Southern 50. Rye dull at 85a88. Provisions heavy and quiet with quotations nominal. Pork—mess $18. Bacon shoulders 8a8½. Lard 9a9½. Whisky 93a94.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Flour steady at $7 60a8 00. Corn quiet at 47a50. Provisions active. Pork quiet at $16a$16 50 bid, $16 75 asked. Lard—nothing doing; steam nominally at 8 1-2; holders not offering to any extent under 8 3-4; kettle nominally at 9 3-4a9 7-8. Bacon in good demand; firm sides, shoulders 7 1-4; clear rib sides 9 1-8; sold at 9 1-4 at the close; clear sides held at 9 1-2. Whisky firm at 89.

MOBILE, May 31.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 17 1-2; net receipts 332; exports coastwise 27; sales 400; stock 23,047.

CHARLESTON, May 31.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18; net receipts 189; exports coastwise 907; sales 200; stock 17,632.

AUGUSTA, May 31.—Cotton firm for good grades; others nominal; receipts 106; sales 198.

BOSTON, May 31.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19 1-2; net receipts 55; gross 887; sales 250; stock 11,000.

SAVANNAH, May 31.—Cotton firm; middlings 18 1-2; net receipts 649; exports coastwise 1,679; sales 258; stock 20,897.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Cotton—demand moderate—ordinary 12a12 1-4; good ordinary 15a15 1-8; low middlings 16 7-8a17; middlings 18a18 1-4; net receipts 2,190; gross 2,423; exports coastwise 1,108; sales 900; last evening 600; stock 97,238.

Corn quiet; mixed 55; yellow 57; white 47a48. Lard—dull; tierces 8 3-4a9 1-4; keg 9 3-4a10 1-4. Coffee firmer—ordinary 18a18 1-2; fair 18 3-4a19; good 19 1-2; prime 19 3-4a20 1-4.

Sterling 28 3-8; sight ¼ premium. Gold 17 1-2.

GALVESTON, May 31.—Cotton steady; ordinary 12 1-2; good ordinary 14 1-4; net receipts 419; sales 500; stock 35,766.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 8 7-8; Orleans 9 1-8a9 1-4.

LATER.—Cotton steady; sales 10,000; speculation and exports 2,000.

LATER.—Sales—Savannah and Charleston shipments for April 6 7-8; June delivery the same. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef 84. Cumberland cut 37.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; sales, American, 7,000.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

CORRECTED DAILY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, May 31, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Cotton dull at 16a16½.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money at 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 16; selling at 1 18.

Silver—Buying 1 09, selling 1 13.

Flour.—Fine $6; superfine $7 50a7 75; extra 8 50a8 75; Family 9 25a9 50; extra family 10 00a10 25; fancy 11.

Corn Meal—80a82 1-2.

Wheat—We quote Red $1.70 to 1.85; white 1.85 to 1.90.

Corn—Choice white 80a81, in store, and 80 at depot, on arrival for medium; mixed 78a80.

Bulk meat—shoulders 7 3-4; C. R. sides 10½; clear sides 10½; hams 12a12½.

Bacon—S. C. hams 15½a16; plain country 12½a14; small lots arriving and demand good, shoulders 9a9½; clear rib sides 11; clear sides 11a11½.

Lard—Tierces 10½a10½; cans, buckets and kegs 11½.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 15½.

Chickens 42c by the quantity. Butter 30a35c. Spring chickens 20ca30c.

Sugars—Crushed 13½; granulated and powdered 13½; Demarara 11 1-2a12 standard A 12½; extra C 12; yellow C 11½; brown 10½a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 25a2 30; Virginia $2.

Molasses—Hogsheads 27; barrels 32; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weights, stiff, 21.

Coffee—Java 27c30; Moca 32a35; Rio 23a25.

Tallow 8a8 1-2; beeswax 28.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Removal of Dental Office.

I HAVE just removed my office from Whitehall street to the corner of Broad and Alabama streets, over the Howe Sewing Machine rooms. Having rented the whole second floor I can offer my patients a much more private and commodious office than heretofore. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
june1-dcd2w

S. L. McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, office corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets. Practices in all the Courts in Atlanta Circuit. june1-dly

JNO. H. JAMES, Banker, James' Block. june1-dly

G. W. ADAIR. Auctioneer.

6 Beautiful Residence Lots.

I WILL sell upon the premises, on THURSDAY, 5th OF JUNE, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

6 Beautiful Residence Lots,

as per plat, situated on that beautiful building site, near Col. Hulbert's, and immediately on the road to both the Ponce de Leon Springs.

This is very desirable residence property, and will doubtless increase in value. It is beautifully situated and pleasantly surrounded, belonging to a non-resident, whose orders are to sell.

Hacks will carry out purchasers. The lots are all staked off, go and examine them.

Remember the day and hour, and be sure to come to the sale, where you can inhale pure Ponce de Leon air.

Terms—One-half Cash; balance in 3 and 6 months, with 10 per cent. interest.

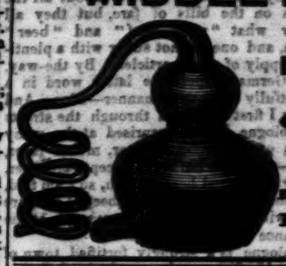
G. W. ADAIR,
june1-dtf Real Estate Agent.

J. W. SPARKS & SON.

MEAT STALL, Peachtree Street, opposite National Hotel.

Best Tennessee and Kentucky Beef, Mutton and Pork, Corned Beef and fresh Sausage on hand. Meats kept on ice until called for. june1-31w

MIDDLETON & BRO.,



COPPER SMITHS.

Brass Moulders and Machinists.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE

COPPER STILLS

TO ORDER.

We give special attention to REPAIRING in our line of Business. Please give us a call.

East Side Broad Street,

june1-dly&tf ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BATH TUBS FOR THE MILLION!!

Who would be without a Bath Tub?

WHERE you can get a good, substantial and well lined BATH TUB, complete with pipe to let out the water, for

$10 00 ONLY $10 00,

AT—

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG'S,

14 & 16 Whitehall Street.

Also, Another Car Load of Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers,

Great Saving in Ice.

Pumps, Basins, Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers.

Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods Generally.

Contractors for Steam, Gas and Water Works. may6-june1-tf

Rosell

Roswell, Cobb County, Georgia,

ARE constantly manufacturing 4-4 and 7-8

Standard Brown Goods,

Excellent YARNS and SEWING AND KNITTING THREADS, nicely balled. 4-4 goods 13½c; 7-8 goods 11c; yarns $1 55; sewing and knitting threads 55c. Terms liberal as to time, and discount for cash.

june1-d2w A. J. HANSELL, President.

Jersey Cider.

JUST received, will be sold at reduced price.

GUTMAN & HASS,
june1-dtf No. 9 Granite Block, Broad street.

ATTENTION, CADETS!

IMPORTANT meeting at Drill Room, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Annual election. Let all be present.

june1-dtf JOHN A. FITTEN, Captain.

LOST.

H. P. RICHARDS and G. Richards, Wm. Dodge and F. G. Turner, have lost a Georgia Railroad 1,000 Mile Ticket.

The finder will please return it to The Constitution Office. june1-d2t

NOTICE.

ENROLLED before me on the 30th day of May, 1873, as an estray, by D. D. Ware, of the 361st District, G. M., of DeKalb county, Georgia, one Cow and young Calf—Cow of yellowish and white color, the Calf the same color; the Cow marked with swallow-fork in each ear and about 10 years old; the Calf, six days old. Appraised by A. Kitredge and M. A. Steel, to be worth twenty-five dollars and that it is worth twenty five cents a day to keep said Cow and Calf.

The owner is hereby notified to come before me, prove property, pay costs and expenses and take them away, else said Cow and Calf will be sold on the premises of D. D. Ware, the taker up of said Cow on Monday, the 9th day of June, 1873.

JOHN R. STEWARD, Ordinary.
june1—w1w Printer's fee $3

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 30th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Augustus T. Blackman, of the County of Polk, and state of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 13th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
june1—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 30th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Thomas R. Alexander of the county of Elbert, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Athens, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 13th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
june1—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 30th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Levi C. Wells, of Union county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 16th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
june1—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 30th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of D. R. H. Moore, of the County of Floyd, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 20th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
june1—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 30th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Thomas A. Duke, of Cedar Town, county of Polk, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 16th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
june1—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 30th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Angus Rankin, of the county of Floyd, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 20th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
june1—d1t

Price List.

OF ATLANTA ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

At retail..... 2 cents per pound
To hotels, restaurants, saloons, soda fountains, or by the block..... 1½ " "
By the barrel..... 1½ " "
By the car load..... Special prices.

J. M. WILLIS, Pres't A. I. M. CO.
H. P. CLARK, Sec'y A. I. M. Co.
june1-d1t J. W. NAUM, Gen'l Supt.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice on the 25th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Thomas R. Alexander of the county of Elbert, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Athens, Ga., before Albert G. Foster, Esquire, Register, on the 12th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
june1-d1t

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Levi C. Wells, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Levi C. Wells, of Union, in the county of Union, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said district, May 31, 1873.

THOMAS F. WESTMORELAND,
june1-d3aw3w Assignee.

IN the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Wallis Warren, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Wallis Warren, of Rome, in the county Floyd, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court, for said district, May 30, 1873.

PETER M. SHIELDS, Assignee.
june1-3aw3w

In the Fifth Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Georgia.

Harvey Terry and others, complainants,
and
The Bank of Commerce and J. C. Ferrill, in Equity,
Assignee, et al, defendants.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that by virtue of an order granted by the Hon. Wm. H. Woods, one of the Judges of said court, the undersigned has been appointed Special Master in Chancery in the aforesaid cause to examine into and take an account of the amount, character, and by whom presented, of all the claims, of any and all persons whomsoever against the fund, assigned by said Bank of Commerce, and not in court for the benefit of its creditors, or in any manner arising out of or connected with the executors of said trust and report the same to the next term of said court. And that in accordance with said order the undersigned will hold a sitting at his office, in the city of Savannah, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the third day of July next and report upon the said several claims upon said fund.

W. GRATTON MANN,
june1-d1t-w3t Special Master, etc.

FOR SALE.

THE ELLIOTT PLACE CALLED "SUMMERLAND," located on the Etowa river, seven miles from Cartersville, Bartow county, and one and a half miles from the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad. Contains fifty acres of best bottom land, more than half cleared. The house is of brick, built in the best manner, two and a half stories, with No. 1 tin roof, contains sixteen rooms, plastered throughout, with marble mantles down stairs, and three plazzas. There is also on the place a fine brick smoke house and necessary outbuildings of wood, fine orchard and flower garden. Terms easy. Address

DR. W. H. ELLIOTT,
may28-1am1f Savannah, Ga.

McDowell House,

NEWNAN, GA.,

L. P. Thomas, Proprietor.

april1—d1f

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

BY MRS. E. McLARIN,

Fairburn.....Georgia.

Board per day $1.....

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three trains breakfast daily. may18—d1f

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms. nov21-d1f

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,

(Near the Court House and Depot)

GADSDEN.....ALABAMA.

Guests will find everything new and neat. Servants attentive. Terms—$1 00 per day single meals fifty cents. nov19-d1f

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

NEWNAN, GEORGIA,

C. ROBINSON.....Proprietor.

THE old Dougherty House is now being fitted up in good style, with new furniture throughout, and will be known in future as the Planters' Hotel. He hopes by uniting attention to his guests to meet with a share of the public patronage. He solicits a trial. june1-d1f

KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarders.

Only one hours' ride from Atlanta.

Address FLETCHER & PEYTON,
oct27—d1f Proprietors.

Correspondence Department.

TOUR OF EUROPE—No. 17

The Fool-Killer's Opportunity—Scenes in Antwerp's Market Place.

Brussels Lace—To Cologne by the Luxembourg Route—The Kaiser's Officials at the Border.

A Short Chapter on Lager Beer—Coleridge's City of Smells—Thirty Contending Farinas.

The Cathedral Founded by Charlemagne, and Still in Course of Construction.

Written Expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

I inadvertently left my readers last week up the tall tower of Antwerp's famous Cathedral. The curtains of mist that clung to the vast level expanse, must have lifted during the week, disclosing in fancy to my readers who remained up, what was denied me in fact. The day of my visit was very misty and hot, and if the fool-killer had met me at the foot of the tower as I came down, I could not have conscientiously pronounced his mission ill-timed.

The market place, on the way back to the railway station, presented much that was picturesque and novel. Old women sat there placidly shelling peas, and wearing tall, or rather long, straw hats, or perhaps bonnets, cut away where the modern belle attaches a wealth of hair that grew on more productive soil. There were women, too, accompanying carts, drawn by dogs, and containing bright brass cans on little quantities of clean straw—retail dealers in milk. This reminds me that, in the wonderful economy required in the Old World, the dogs come in for a good share of work. As draught animals they are not contemptible, many a one dragging in harness a load much heavier than himself. But it would doubtless amuse you full as much to see a bevy of children in Belgium; they make more noise than a flock of sheep as they clatter along the pavements in their wooden shoes. Little girls run, skip or jump the rope in the clumsy things, and yet it is impossible to believe they fit the feet. And then the numerous priests of intensely Catholic Antwerpt wear the queer shovel hats, and either they or the members of some other ecclesiastical order are continually passing in the streets, under the shadows of the rare old buildings, many of which are fairly mediæval.

An hour in the cheap but dirty government railway carriages changes the scene. We are back again to the gay and pretty and quiet Capital, where they make Brussels lace, and ride in American horse cars. The lace is made entirely by hand, and one cannot walk through the streets without seeing women at work, perhaps, on handkerchiefs that cannot be finished in less than a year. They handle the scores of different spools used in one piece of lace, with great skill and cleverness. The thread is spun of the best quality of flax, which is largely cultivated in Belgium; and the finest threads are made in darkened rooms—the darkness compelling the close and constant attention of the spinner to the work in hand. The wealth and extravagant tastes of other lands thus bring bread and butter, and comfort to the industrious and patient workmen and workwomen of the little Kingdom.

THE LUXEMBOURG ROUTE

shall take us away from the pretty city, and all temptation to pad a paragraph with well worn reflections on the use and abuse of wealth. This route is not the most direct or the usually traveled one to Cologne, and I chose it because, in that way, I would traverse more of the Kingdom that always was an enigma to me. To make a long story short, I changed carriages four times before I got there—at Namur, Huy, Leige and Verviers. I expected the first, and knew of the third change, but the other two came upon me unawares. The guard stuck his head into our door and told us all about it each time, but his accent and manner were not adapted to my untutored faculties. I got through safely, although at Huy it was the nearest piece of good luck that saved me from going towards France instead of my objective on the Rhine.

At first we passed through a fine rolling landscape, utterly devoid of fences, and then we came to the valley of the Meuse with its rocky barriers—a rough, broken country, full of factories and mines of coal, iron and zinc. At length we stopped at Liege, which is a large town, surrounded by picturesque hills. Liege will remind you of Birmingham, and, in fact, it is Birmingham's rival in the iron trade. The great black mills, whose signals of steam or flame speak of the furnaces that turned out as long ago as 1855 nearly a million of tons of good iron a year, are as thick as in Staffordshire. Further on, in the romantic valley of the Vesdre, is Verviers, a cloth manufacturing town; and all this is Belgium, which is a wonderful land of activity and thrift. The average Belgian has a heavy phlegmatic look—the old burgomaster for all the world—but he makes the most of his opportunities. He mines more coal than any nation in Europe except England, and forges from his mines of iron, lead, zinc and manganese many things that are imported even to the little isle, across the Channel, that claims to be the workshop of the world. He teaches other nations how to grow flax, and to produce the heaviest crops—tilling every possible inch of his limited soil, torturing the streams and blackening the air with a varied industry.

We make a long stop at Herbesthal, where the black, homely double-headed eagle of Prussia greets us, and so do a host of officials. They are a handsome, neatly dressed lot of fellows, and they use us handsomely, receiving us into their great country without an examination of passport or baggage. They are much given to rotundity, spectacles, flaxen hair, blue eyes, and above all else, to neat, well fitting clothes. In the latter respect they are in striking contrast with the railway officials we have just left. Well, a long day's journey, through many villages and past many coal mills, brought us toward night to the vast plain that encompasses the unsavory city of

COLOGNE.

I regained all travel-confidence at Cologne; the dream-lions that beset my path were clawless. Even I could not converse fluently with all the waiters about all the items on the bills of fare, but they all know what "roast beef" and "beer" mean, and one cannot suffer with a plentiful supply of these articles. By the-way, the Germans spell the latter word in a frightfully suggestive manner—bier. And when I first wandered through the streets of Cologne, I was surprised at the many signs of "lager,"—but lager, mutual lager, etc.—every kind of lager, except lager beer. They keep good beer, though, so I am told, but they never call it lager beer. I am sure you will pardon a beery paragraph at the entrance to the Vaderland.

Cologne is a strongly fortified town of about 130,000 people, mostly good Catholics, as Father Rhine, and it has three distinguishing attractions; its smells, its double Cologne and its Cathedral. The two first properly belong under one head, and should be, perhaps, set down among its detractions. I do not claim that my classification is strictly scientific. Nor do I think that Cologne smells much worse than other old German towns; they are all well entitled in that regard, although Coleridge's lines have fastened the pre-eminence on the goodly city of Cologne. The narrow streets near the river that smell the worst are the most interesting—each story of the towering buildings projecting over the one it rests upon, and bringing the upper floors within easy whispering, almost hand-shaking distance, across the little gulf that is none too wide at the damp bottom. Back from the river the houses are newer and finer, and consequently less interesting.

The manufacturers of the famous aromatic water are legion; their shops are in all quarters of the town, and they are all Farinas! About thirty of them claim to descend from or inherit in some way the exclusive secret of the original Johann Maria Farina for the fabrication of eau de Cologne. It is worse than the old Sarsaparilla Townsend contest; for there are more contending parties, and they emblazon their shop-fronts with larger signs, that are supposed to establish their direct descent from the original Farina—not to mention testimonials of grateful patrons, or the names of numerous royal families whose wipes bear the daily incense of their art.

The great bridge of boats that lies across the broad navigable river, connecting the city with Deutz on the other shore; the house in which Rubens was born and Mary de Medici died, and many other things must be passed over that we may speak of

THE CATHEDRAL

before we leave the city. It is the colossal glory of Cologne, and has been for quite a space of time. Charlemagne, in 814, originated the building that was burned on the spot where the foundation of the "new" Gothic Cathedral was laid in 1248. It has progressed ever since, attended by the usual vicissitudes of turmoil and war. As late as the beginning of the present century the French converted it into a hay magazine, otherwise known as a barn, and stripped the lead from its roof. The Kings of Prussia afterwards rescued the noble building from total destruction, expending vast sums of money towards its completion; and thanks to Protestant rulers, the finest Cathedral in Europe—barring St. Peter's—approaches the long desired end. Exclusive of the towers, it is complete, in spite of the hostility of Satan, whose jealousy, so runs a legend of Cologne, became excited by the vastness of the undertaking. Comprehend, if you can, its size—449 feet long and 149 feet high, with a transept 240 feet long. One can hardly stand at the entrance, taking at one view the majestic proportions of the whole, without receiving a profound impression, and without admiration for the freshness and beauty of the finish and ornamentation. Perhaps you think a church that has advanced so slowly must present some incongruities. The interior is all modern, but the grand front does look a little odd—a part of to-day and the rest covered with the mould of centuries. F.

Petitions.

A petition signed by a large number of the citizens of Meriwether county has been presented to Governor Smith in reference to the late decision of the Supreme Court on the homestead law, and asking for relief. The following is a part of the petition:

We, the undersigned petitioners, citizens of said State and county, ask your Excellency to use all your influence and authority in behalf of the people of said State in staying the law recently opened by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. If said decision is not counteracted by proper stay-laws, many, yea, thousands of our best citizens will be utterly ruined, who are holding homestead deeds, and who have paid their just and hard earned money for the same, after said laws had been passed upon by a Democratic Legislature, Superior Courts, and above all, by the highest judicial tribunal known in our State—the Supreme Court of Georgia—all these affirming and reaffirming the constitutionality of existing laws; indeed, these measures are a part of the State Constitution itself.

De Mortuis.

Miss Lucy Davidson died, in Van Wert, on Monday last.

Mr. Jordan R. Smith died, at his residence, on Buck Eye, in Johnson county, on Saturday last.

Miss Missouri Carlisle, of LaGrange, died on Tuesday last.

Mr. Thomas Hogan died, near Palmetto, on Monday last.

Thomas F. Willis, Esq., of Elberton, died on Thursday last.

Miss Georgia Brawner, of Elbert county, died on Sunday last.

Mrs. Nancy Arnold, of Coweta county, died on the 26th inst.

☞ Miss Anna Dickinson, as we learn from a reliable pair of lips, is to be married to-day to Senator Allison, of Iowa. This is the way the strong-minded all go whenever the proper opportunity presents.

☞ Ex-Congressman John M. Crebs (back-pay) has ignominiously failed to get the judicial nomination in an Illinois district which sent him to Congress two years ago.

RELIGIOUS.

WHAT I BRING.

I bring my sins to thee,
The sins I cannot count,
That all may be blotted in,
In thy once opened fount.

I bring my wounds to thee,
The burden is too great for me.

My heart to thee I bring,
The heart deemed most vain,
A faithless, wandering thing,
An evil heart indeed.
I bring it, Saviour, now to thee,
That fixed and faithful it may be.

To thee I bring my care,
The care I cannot flee;
Thou will not only share,
But take it all for me.
O loving Saviour! now to thee
I bring the load that wearies me.

I bring my grief to thee,
The grief I cannot tell;
No words shall needed be,
Thou Knowest all so well.
I bring the sorrow laid on me,
O suffering Saviour! all to thee.

My joys to thee I bring,
The joys thy love has given,
That each may be a wing
To lift me nearer heaven.
I bring them, Saviour, all to thee,
Who hast procured them all for me.

My life I bring to thee,
I would not be my own;
O Saviour! let me be
Thine ever, thine alone!
My heart, my life, my all I bring
To thee, my Saviour and my King.

Religious Information.

METHODIST CHURCH (SOUTH) ITEMS.

Bishop Marvin, of the M. E. Church, South, will preside over the next Annual Conference in Alabama.

The Southern Review wishes to see the old patriarchal system once more established in the Methodist Church.

The Mount Vernon Methodist Church, South, in Washington City, asks for assistance to the amount of $20,000 to meet the liabilities of the congregation.

The District Conference for the Montgomery District of the Alabama Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will convene at Tuskegee, on Thursday, 5th day of June next. Bishop Dogget will preside.

NORTHERN METHODIST CHURCH ITEMS.

The Methodists of Boston have twenty-two church organizations.

During the last decade Methodism has increased in Boston forty-three per cent.

The Ohio Annual Conference of the African Methodist Church has just closed its session.

The average salary of Methodist ministers in the city of New York and vicinity, including house rent and perquisites, is over $5,000.

As the season for Methodist camp-meetings is near at hand, great preparations are being made for these popular gatherings in various parts of the country.

BAPTIST CHURCH ITEMS.

The Baptist Year Book enumerates the churches in Michigan at 337, and the membership at 20,610.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets at Jefferson, Texas, next year. Nashville will probably get it the year following.

On last Sunday, at the Baptist Church in Marion, Ala., thirty young persons were baptized in the pool attached to the church.

John Turpin, a talented young lawyer of Richmond, Va., has left the bar, and is to be ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church.

Abraham Jaeger, the Jewish Rabbi, who lately became a Baptist, is about to begin active labors for the conversion of his people. He now makes his home in Mobile.

There are about 30,000 Baptists in the State of New Hampshire, which contains a population of only 300,000. About one half of these are Free Baptists, and the other half close communion.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ITEMS.

The new Presbyterian Church building in Greenesboro, Ga., has been commenced.

The constituency represented in the recent Presbyterian General Assembly at Baltimore amounts to 2,500,000.

The United Presbyterian Presbytery of Keokuk, Iowa, have sustained the suspension of several church members because of their connection with the famous association, known as Granges.

The Presbyterian Church in this country has aided about five thousand in their preparation for the ministry, at an average cost of $400. At least two thousand of these are now in the ministerial work.

A meeting of the Presbytery of Augusta, Ga., is called at Washington, on the 31st instant, for the purpose of ordaining Licentiate, W. S. Bean, and installing him pastor of the churches of Washington and Lexington.

The Presbyterian ministers in Philadelphia are having a lively discussion over the proposed amendment of the Constitution, so as to have a direct recognition of the Divine Being. The discussion has been spirited on both sides of the question.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ITEMS.

In less than three months past four Episcopal Churches in St. Louis have removed $100,000 of debt.

The Episcopal papers are talking about a church building fund, and urging the necessity of doing something for feeble or destitute parishes in new regions of the country.

Old Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston, is about to build on a magnificent scale on the Back Bay, at a cost of about half a million.

The Episcopal Churches of St. Louis have raised $110,000 to relieve the debts of the parishes.

The Northwestern Episcopal Convention has passed a resolution strongly disapproving of the omission of any portion of the prayer book appointed for public worship by its missionaries, and of additions thereto.

At the late Episcopal Convention for the the diocese of California, the proposition to allow women to vote in church elections, after an animated discussion, was voted by a decided majority.

At the conference of the Episcopal clergy in New York, last week, Rev. Dr. N. E. Cornwall read a paper on "the propriety of fairs and similar methods of raising money for religious and charitable purposes." He claimed that this method of raising funds for religious uses was contrary to the spirit of the early Christian church.

CATHOLIC CHURCH ITEMS.

Rev. Father Weninger, S. J., has given a ten days' mission at Pensacola, Fla.

Bishop Grace, of Minnesota, is taxed over two thousand dollars a year on church property, for which he acts as judiciary.

A new paper is announced in London, to be called the Catholic Unity, to be the organ of the Catholic Union throughout the world.

The new Catholic church at Dover, the Capital of Delaware, which is the first Catholic structure in that city, was opened for service May 14th.

QUAKER CHURCH ITEMS.

Marrying out of the church has always been a forfeiture of membership among the Quakers. This provision of the discipline was changed at the recent annual gathering in Newport, Rhode Island.

Miss Phelps, the authoress of "Gates Ajar," has heard Miss Smiley, the Quakeress, preach, and speaks of her as having a voice as sweet as a violin's, and a face as serene as a meadow's, and a courage as resolute as an apostle's, and a purpose as fixed as a Quaker's.

ISRAELITISH CHURCH ITEMS.

The Jewish Messenger is anxious that the Rabbi should imitate the example of many Christian ministers, and exchange pulpits among themselves. It would be calculated to foster kindly feelings among the various congregations, and overcome the clannishness of the present custom.

The Israelites of Cincinnati have issued a call to all congregations West and South for a congregational conference, to form a union congregation, under whose auspices a Jewish Theological Institute shall be established, and other measures adopted, which will advance the prosperity of the Jewish religion. The convention will convene in that city July the 8th. Each congregation is requested to send a delegate for every twenty-five members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ITEMS.

The Congregational Association, which recently met at Hannibal, Missouri, voted to appoint and ordain lay preachers, who are to preach in many respects like the local preachers in the Methodist Church.

The Congregational Methodist, published at Opelika, Ala., Rev. Eppes Tucker, editor, says that the first Congregational Methodist Church was organized in 1852, in Monroe county, Ga.

A Congregational minister who means business is anxious to be employed by some vacant parish, and advertises that he is ready to engage with any Congregational Church in want of a pastor. He says that he has a pleasant voice, has good sermons and preaches them well; has a small family and is in the prime of life. He gives due notice, however, that he will preach occasionally on social, educational, political and religious reforms—against rum and tobacco, and all those that are muzzling the ox that treadeth out the corn.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Forty-two thousand prayer-meetings are held annually in New York city.

Rev. Mrs. Van Cott, whose ministry is proving to be such a great success, is about to visit the Pacific coast.

The publishing house of the American Bible Society distributed gratuitously $30,000 worth of Bibles in Alabama last year.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, at the last session, passed a law exempting all parsonages owned by any church, and the land attached thereto, not exceeding five acres, from taxation.

King's Chapel is the only church edifice in Boston occupying the same site it did prior to the year 1700.

The first Methodist Conference in America was held in Philadelphia, July, 1773.

FOREIGN CHURCH ITEMS.

There are 554,998 Methodists in Canada.

The number of Baptists in Canada is 7,345.

Pere Hyacinthe, it is said, is about to revisit the United States.

Mexico is said to be the most promising field for missionary work, either in the home or foreign work.

The Father of the Free Church of Scotland, Rev. Dr. Ingram, of Unst, completed his 98th year on the 3d of April.

In Australia there are four Wesleyan Conferences, with 361 ministers, 2,948 churches, 66,686 members and 318,856 attendants.

Governors' Convention.

The Convention of Governors is said to have been a failure—or, at least some of the papers say so. We do not see it exactly that way. Because no particular attention was paid to Col. Raiford's project does not make it a failure. Because as many Governors as were expected did not come does not make it a failure. Because a delegate from Massachusetts, and a jealous element from Tennessee, and a few others didn't work smoothly in the harness, does not make it a failure. Because some buncombe speeches were made, and because a few miserably senseless creatures charged Governor Smith and other leaders in the move with attempting a Southern Credit Mobilier move, does not make it a failure. What was the object of the Convention? To get an expression of opinion from the South and West on the subject, and to memorialize Congress to aid in the matter. Were not these objects accomplished? Though the attendance from the West was not what was desired, yet the canal question has been noised abroad and the attention of the people drawn to it. In nearly every case where the Governors invited could not attend, letters were written to Governor Smith informing him of their approval of the move. It was not expected that the Atlanta Convention would construct, complete and equip the canal before it adjourned. No, it was only one step on the long ladder that will finally be mounted.—*South Georgia Times.*

Miscellaneous.

Every spindle in a cotton factory will earn $5 for each farmer in the vicinity.

Five hundred bales of cotton were grown in California last season, and all of it was sold to the Mission Mill to be worked up at home.

The largest sugar planter in Cuba has three estates, each worth $1,500,000. He pays a head overseer $2,000 a year.

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday Evening, June 3.

POSITIVELY THE LAST

Grand Concert

OF THE SEASON.

(Previous to the Remodeling of the Theater.)

—BY—

FREYER'S ORCHESTRA!

Assisted by the best Vocalists of Atlanta.

PROCEEDS to be applied for purchase of Instruments and Music for Orchestra. In order to give parties an opportunity to attend, the Concert will commence at precisely 8½ o'clock P. M.

No Postponement on account of weather.

Admission 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents; Reserved seats 75 cents.

Tickets to be had at Phillips & Crew's.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture—"Masaniello" ..... Auber.
Freyer's Orchestra.
2. Trio.—"Chi Mi Frena." ..... Lucia.
Mrs. Thompson, Messrs. Haynes and Angier.
3. Solo.—"Casta Diva." ..... Norma.
Mrs. Robertson.
4. Clarionet Solo.—"Cavatina." ..... Ernani.
Messrs. Shane and Kissell.
5. Solo.—"M' Appari Tutt' Amor." ..... Martha.
Mr. Morgan.
6. Waltz.—On the Beautiful Blue Danube, by Strauss
Freyer's Orchestra.

PART SECOND.

7. Overture.—"Stradella." ..... Flotow.
Freyer's Orchestra.
8. Cavatina.—"Ah Fors'e Lui." ..... La Traviata.
Mrs. Robertson.
9. Violin Solo.—Souvenir de Bellini ..... Artot.
F. L. Freyer.
10. Aria.—"Infelice." ..... Ernani.
Mr. Hugh Angier.
11. Quartette.—"Midnight Sounds." ..... Martha.
Mrs. Robertson and Thompson and Messrs. Morgan and Angier.
12. "Railroad Galop"—(with Imitations). Hennhan.
(By request.) Freyer's Orchestra.

may29—dtd

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!

SILK HATS, latest style and best quality $7 00
Cassimere Hats, latest style and best quality $5 75
FUR HATS, made light for summer wear, Pearl, Brown, Black and White ..... $3 50 to $5 00
PANAMA HATS, from ..... $3 00 to $4 00
STRAW HATS, from ..... 25 cts. to $3 00

Also, good assortment of CANES, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, AND UMBRELLAS,

Which will be sold at LOW PRICES.

JOHN A. DOANE,
5 Whitehall street,
may30-d3t James' Bank Block, Atlanta, Ga.

Important Notice to Farmers.

I AM SELLING ON A CREDIT UNTIL FALL, a large stock of

Flour, Corn, Oats, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Bulk Meat, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Address, A. K. SEAGO,
may31—d3t&w2t Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE,

A Splendid Buggy Mare,

Well broke and perfectly gentle.

W. L. GOLDSMITH,
may31-d3t No. 10 Capitol Building.

A CHANGE NOTICE.

I. FRANK & SON,

Successors to D. Tye, will continue to keep the best

Tennessee Beef, Mutton and Veal,

At Tye's old stand, Whitehall street, between Mitchell and Peters streets.

☞ The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. may30—dim

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

ON NEXT SATURDAY, 31st inst'ant, we will sell, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

L. H. Davis' Large Two-Story Brick Storehouse and Lot

fronting 30 feet on Broad street and extending 175 feet to Forsyth street. For a Heavy Wholesale Business, this property has many advantages. The sale is imperative and a bargain may be relied upon.

TERMS—Half Cash; balance 8 and 4 months with interest

☞ RECOLLECT SATURDAY AT NOON.

WALLACE & FOWLER,
may30-d3t Real Estate Agents.

13 City Lots,

Near Third Baptist Church, on "Jones Hill," south of Lem. Deans,

AT AUCTION,

On the premises, at 5 o'clock, Wednesday Afternoon, June 4th, 1873.

RARE CHANCE to secure FIRST RATE PROPERTY FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT. No mistake about this. Attend the sale. The property will be absolutely sold. Terms—¼ cash; balance 6 monthly payments with interest at 7 per cent per annum. WALLACE & FOWLER,
may29-d1d—(2d page) Real Estate Agents.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Pinson & Harvill, Druggists, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. L. Pinson assumes payment of all liabilities of said firm, and is authorized to collect all claims due the same.

J. L. PINSON,
W. H. HARVILL.

WITH the assistance of ARCH AVERY, the business will be continued at same point.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage in the past, with an assurance of satisfaction in the future, a liberal share of the Pill Trade is respectfully solicited. J. L. PINSON.

Atlanta, Ga., May 28, 1873. may29-4t

WANTED.

AN active and live Insurance man, or men, to work the Mobile Life Insurance in the State of Georgia.

Address W. L. BAKER, President,
may23-d1w Mobile, Ala.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Binford D. Smith, will come forward and settle their indebtedness forthwith (save trouble and cost.)

Those having claims against the estate will present them to me for payment, approved as prescribed by law.

W. P. CHISOLM, Administrator,
Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1873. may15-d1m

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.

Apply at this office. jan17-d1f

The Constitution Job Printing Establishment

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID

NEW JOB PRESS

And a large stock of Material, we are prepared to execute in the best style and at the lowest rates

Job Work

We flatter ourselves that our office is the place to turn out better work, or with more expedition, than any other.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PRINT

Books,
Pamphlets,
Ledgers,
Posters,
Circulars,
Letter Heads,
Bill Heads,
Statements,
Cards,

In fact, everything that a first class office can do.

Parties at a distance will find it to their interest to send their work to this office instead of sending North.

WE GUARANTEE GOOD WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES

Our store room is stocked with STATIONERY of ALL KINDS, from the Cheapest to the finest grades, received prior to the destruction of our premises by fire.

We can Furnish Envelopes, Printed, by the Thousand, WITH OUR FIVE SPLENDID NEW PRESSES, and an abundant supply of the BEST JOB TYPE, and the services of MEN IN THE CITY, we defiance to the world in Job Work.

Give us a trial.

Address CONSTITUTION JOB ROOMS,
may31—d1f.

WEED

IT WILL sew every kind of goods with cotton and thread.

Does not spoil the work or the garments of the operator.

Its needle is easier set than is any other.

None of its parts ever break in use.

It will sew from finest to heaviest without change.

The seam is elastic and does not break or draw after washing.

The most delicate woman has strength to run it.

It is the Latest Improved Shuttle Machine.

There is Not a Single Spring Motion in It.

It does not waste thread.

People who have it are pleased with it, and do not wish to exchange it for any other.

Agents Wanted in Every County and Town.

Address WEED S. M. CO.
Box 569. Atlanta, Ga.

may18-d1m

FAMILY FAVORITE

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

YOUR PETITIONERS, J. H. Jones, H. L. Grier, Alfred Austell, G. W. Adair, Asa Thompson, T. M. Clarke, J. P. Logan, J. M. Boring, A. C. Hutchings, James R. Calloway, Julius L. Peters and R. Bleckley, together with their [illegible] and successors, desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years, under the corporate name of the ATLANTA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of establishing, constructing, [illegible] and carrying on, in the city of Atlanta, a [illegible] Hospital for the care, comfort, protection, [illegible] and care of the sick and afflicted.

The object of your petitioners being purely benevolent, they have no Capital stock; but the [illegible] means of said corporation are to be such as may be donated, from time to time, by the charitable and philanthropic, or granted by the [illegible] City, according to law, together with such [illegible] tions therefrom as may be realized by [illegible] ventments in the way of prudent [illegible] management.

L. R. BLECKLEY,
April 4, 1873. Attorney for Petitioners.

A true extract from the original petition filed and recorded, this day, in my office. April 4, 1873.

W. F. TENAHE,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton county.
may27—d1aw5w

Thomasston Hotel

Thomasston, ... Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage. Rates reasonable.

sep19-d1f H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

JOHNSON HOUSE,

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,

AUGUSTA ..... Georgia.

june13-d1f

G. & S. SALOSHIN

Brokers and Bankers

LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS.

No. 13 Peachtree Street, 3 doors south of the Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. apr22-d1y

BARTOW HOUSE

MRS. E. M. STOVALL, Proprietress.

Cartersville ..... Georgia.

THIS House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style. june25—d1f.

CANNON HOUSE

Recently St. James Hotel.

Marietta Street ..... Gate City Block.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BOARD PER DAY, $2. Three or four rooms for families.

...of Senator Sumner's Divorce.

Mrs. Hooper, says the Minneapolis Tribune, was a young widow, and young widows almost have an aversion to becoming brides, while they are as much in demand as second-hand flat-irons. Moreover Mr. Hooper had attained fame; he was one of the best constitutional lawyer in America, and he was the pet of the old Bay State. Mrs. Hooper was one of those happy beings who seem to enjoy the sweet rewards of martyrdom. As the rich, gay, accomplished, fashionable, popular young widow went from house to house and darn stockings for the cross, crusty, conceited old orator. She thought it worth a cent. We are aware that these matters are private, and domestic affairs ought to be respected by a gossiping press. But there are none in this case. Neither party has affected the slightest concealment of the situation; so it is safe to say that neither of them ever saw a happy, or even a comfortable day, after their ill-assorted marriage. It was Milton over again. Like the fair Lucy Powell over again. Like the fair Cavaliers of the Cavaliers, Mrs. Hooper was social and hospitable; Sumner was aristocratic, arrogant and domineering. His way was the only way; except one—in the way where divorces lie. He haughtily declined to meet her guests; refused to be introduced to her acquaintances; his idea of a wife was a fair, fond, gelatinous female, with no will of her own, who should study my her orisons to him, and treat him as a carved graven image. She failed to see it that light, and went home to live with Mr. Samuel Hooper, in Boston, where Charley's fair fame will henceforth be very likely to decline.

Insane Woman's Leap.

One of the most miraculous escapes we have heard of for some time occurred yesterday morning. About half-past 10 o'clock a woman named Mrs. Doherty, living on Bright Shore, who is supposed to be insane, ran out of her house in the direction of the suspension bridge. Several persons started in pursuit, but before the woman could be caught she had reached the precipice on the right side of the river, just above the suspension bridge, and the pursuers were horror-stricken to see her leap down. A crowd soon collected on the bridge, and the woman was discovered lying motionless at the bottom of the rocks, near the edge of the water. One of the men present volunteered to descend and get the woman, who all expected was dead, and ropes were accordingly procured, and he was lowered down, when, after securing the woman, both were hauled up to the bridge. To the great surprise of those present, the only injury she had apparently received was a slight bruise on the forehead. The precipice from which the woman leaped is nearly one hundred feet high, and where she struck is a solid bed of rock.—*John Telegraph, 16th.*

Connecticut Blue Laws.

A correspondent from Hartford, Connecticut, sends the following on the New York Weekly:

Two hundred years ago the following way of administering justice was common in New England:

"Josiah Plainstowe, for stealing four quarts of corn from the Indians, to return the eight baskets again, and be fined five pounds, and hereafter to be called Josiah, not Mr. as he used to be.

"No man to cross a ferry but with an authorized ferryman.

"No man shall run on the Sabbath, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath, or on fasting day.

"No minister shall keep a school.

"No one shall travel, cook victual, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

"No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or Saints' day, make mince pies, dance, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet or jewsharp.

"No one shall buy or sell lands without the permission of the selectmen.

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

A Satirical Judge.

There is something so caustic in the following anecdote that we borrow it from the racy London correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:

The late Chief Justice Maule had brought before him a poor sailor, charged with bigamy. The sailor pleaded guilty, and on being asked if he had anything to say why the usual sentence should not be passed, said: "May it please your lordship, my wife ran with another man and left me with a family of children whom my duties as a British sailor hardly enabled me to take care of without another wife." "Prisoner," said his lordship, dryly, "I will tell you what you ought to have done. You ought to have employed a brace of police to pursue that eloping wife and to have established a case of crim. con. against her; you ought to have gone up to the House of Lords, and secured from their lordships a divorce, and then married again. You may say such a procedure would have cost you five or six hundred pounds, whereas you have not so many pence. But, sir, that makes no difference. It is my business, sitting here as an English Judge, to inform you that this is not a country where there is one law for the rich and another for the poor." The story represents a bit of irony under which the costly machinery of the lord's court in such cases makes way for the divorce suit.

☞ Sitting on the piazza of the Cataract was a foppish, young looking gentleman, his garments highly perfumed with musk and cologne. A solemn-faced, old-looking man, after passing the dandy several times, with a look of aversion which drew general notice, suddenly stopped, and, in a confidential tone, said:

"Stranger, I know what'll take the scent out of your clothes; you"—

"What do you mean, sir?" said the exquisite, fired with indignation, starting from his chair.

"Oh, get mad now—swear, pitch round, fight, just because a man wants to do you a kindness," coolly replied the stranger. "But I tell you I know what'll take out that smell—phew. You just bury your clothes; bury 'em a day or two. Uncle Josh got foul of a skunk and he—"

At this instant there went up from the crowd a simultaneous roar of merriment, and the dandy very sensibly vanished.

THE FAG END OF A ROMANCE.—The case of Lyndon against John L. Hancock, a wealthy and well known citizen of Chicago, for possession of Hancock's daughter, to whom Lyndon, then a coachman in the employ of Hancock, was secretly married, about a year ago, was settled by Judge Gary on the morning of the 26th. The court permitted the lady to go with either her father or husband, as she might select, and she went with her father.

Summer Resorts.

WHITE CLIFF SPRINGS.

THE PROPRIETOR OF "MOUSE CREEK HOTEL," Mouse Creek, Tennessee, has leased the above Springs, and will open the Hotel at White Cliff, for the reception of guests by 1st of June. These Springs are

Situated on Chilhowee Mountain,

Monroe county, East Tennessee, sixteen miles from Mouse Creek, the nearest point from the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. They are located at an elevation of about 1200 feet above Conasauga Valley, in a dry, pure and very invigorating atmosphere, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country.

The Proprietor will run a daily line of Rockaways between Mouse Creek and the Springs, making connections with trains.

RATES OF BOARD:

Board and lodging per day..... $ 2 00
" " " week..... 10 00
" " " month..... 35 00

J. E. MAGILL, Proprietor,
Mouse Creek and White Cliff.
may20—d1m-sun-tues-thurs

JORDAN

Rockbridge Alum Springs,

Rockbridge County, Virginia.

THE undersigned announces that he has taken charge of this celebrated WATERING PLACE in the mountains of Virginia, on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and that it will be opened again for the reception of visitors on the FIFTEENTH JUNE. The experience of last season having demonstrated the insufficiency of the accommodations, large additions have been made to the same, and they are now very complete as to capacity and arrangement. The furniture is all new and of the best kind. The table and all the appointments of the Hotel will be strictly first-class, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the place a pleasant home during the hot summer months. Of the efficacy of the waters it is not considered necessary to speak here, as they are too celebrated to need particular mention.

Circulars are in course of preparation, and will be generally distributed. Arrangements are being made for excursion tickets from this city at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN W. CAMERON,
Of the Pulaski House, and late of the Screven House, Savannah, PROPRIETOR.
may15—d2sw1mo

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

THE United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in known in its self-preserving properties. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally, have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the Paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Pysical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves a Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Springs, reports from eminent physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well attested cures, and for testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
207 South Front st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. apr16-deodlm

Atlanta Water Cure.

DR. F. KALOW,

Corner of Hunter and Bell Sts.

DR. KALOW, well known through his great and rapid cures, has returned to our city and has opened again an establishment for the cure of all Chronic Diseases, of which he would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country.

Ulcer Complaint, Fevers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Sterility, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Women, all Impurities of the Blood, skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaint, Stoppage of the Water, Piles of all kinds, *Strictures, Gonorrhœa,* Eye and Ear Complaint after Measels and scarlatina, etc., etc.

As a proof of his success, the Doctor takes pleasure in referring to the following persons: Mr. J. W. Rucker, of Chapman, Rucker & Co., Commission Merchants, Major W. B. Cox, T. J. Hightower, N. S. Walker, James and John Lynch, T. Fleischel, Beermann & Kuhrt, M. Schuhhofer, Dr. M. Mitchell, Atlanta; superior Vicar, Mr. Turner, Brooklyn; Father Marony, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Smith, Macon; Col. Gaulden, Quitman; Miss Dawoosy, Darien; Mr. White, Conyers.

Outside of his Institution he will treat all Acute Diseases with great success.

This method of treatment is the most rapid, safest and only sure cure. Particular attention given to the cure of Summer Complaint. Teething period of children. Dysentary, after a few hours, will be sufficient for a cure. MENINGITIS, no danger when people call me immediately at the symptoms. This treatment gives a white and soft skin, and everybody will learn to treat his family at Acute diseases

may13—dly

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 50 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yields readily to this preparation.

Price, 50 cents a Box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.
Manufactory No 118, corner Washington and Peters streets, Atlanta, Ga. may14-d6mo

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEE & HIGHTWER,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES.

☞ Opposite Passenger Depot. ☜

GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

I PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, warranty satisfaction.

☞ Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov6-tf

LATEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers,

IN LARGE QUANTITY, ON HAND AT

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG'S,

PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS FITTERS,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Plain and Painted Tinware,

Also, Housefurnishing Goods Generally.

STEAM ENGINE SUPPLIES.

Plumber, Steam, Gas Fitters and Tinners' Materials at Manufacturers' Price

All kinds of Metal Roofing, Water, Gas and Steam Work done with dispatch.
Agents for Seldon's Steam Pump.
Full stock of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures and Globes. may2-apr4-tf

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain and General Produce!!

WE call the attention of the Trade to our Stock of FLOUR. A full line of all grades constantly on hand at reasonable figures.

CORN.

We are now fully prepared to supply dealers with CORN in any quantities at lowest market rates.
Atlanta, Ga., May 4, 1873—d3m

PUMPS! PUMPS!

THE CELEBRATED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP

AS these Pumps are becoming decidedly popular in our State, we have negotiated with the best Manufacturer West to have them made in any quantity, and of first quality. None but select wood is used in their construction. have them suited for any depth of well up to 100 feet. Their satisfactory working is GUARANTEED.

Agents wanted in every county to whom we will allow as liberal commissions as any first-class manufacturer would allow them.

☞ Send for our lists giving description and prices.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Broad street, (by the Railroad Bridge,) ATLANTA, GA.
jan21—[jly1-d12m]-tue apr27—

Atlanta Auction House!

WITT & JOYNER.

H. H. WITT & R. W. JOYNER will give their united services to the sale of any goods that may be entrusted to them. They will have a COMPETENT AUCTIONEER, and make

PROMPT AND FAITHFUL RETURNS

to patrons. Goods for sale will be brought to their house

Free of Charge!

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Atlanta National Bank,
Citizens Bank of Georgia,
State National Bank,
J H James, Banker,
W M & R J Lowry, Bankers and Merchants,
A C & B F Wyly, Wholesale Grocers,
J R Wilev & Co., Wholesale Grocers,
Cox & Hill, Liquor Dealers.
Silvey, Dougherty & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
Moore, Marsh & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merch'ts,
M C & J F Kiser, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants
Williams, Langston & Crane, Commission Merch'ts,
Redwine & Fox, Wholesale Druggists,
Henry Banks & Son, Shoe Dealers,

No. 34 Peachtree st., opposite T. M. Clarke & Co.
apr13—d-tf

A. T. FINNEY,

MANUFACTURER

—AND—

Dealer in Carriages,

SUCH AS ARE NEEDED FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET.

Barouches, Phaetons, Victorias, Cabboletts, Brets, Top and No-Top Buggies, Rockaways, Sociables, Doctor's Phaetons, Sewing Machine Wagons, etc., etc., etc.

I have now on hand the Lagest and Most Complete Assortment of any Manufactory South of the Ohio River, which I am prepared to sell at

Reduced Prices!

Using nothing but the very best Material, Employing none but First-class Mechanics, having facilities equaled by none, I am prepared to sell the same work Cheaper than it can be

Duplicated by any other Manufacturer.

I make a Specialty of Harness of every class, and

BABY CARRIAGES

Carriages Renovated on Short Notice and all work warranted to give general satisfaction.

apr6—d3m A. T. FINNEY.

Bargains, Bargains

GEORGE E. WARD & CO.,

The People's Clothiers, at the Old London Store,

ARE DETERMINED TO SELL GOODS TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

Our motto is "QUICK TRADE AND SMALL PROFITS."

Do not fail to call and examine our fine stock, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don't forget the number—7 Marietta street. apr27-d1m

PRACTICE ECONOMY!!

WE SELL THE ORIGINAL

Gooch Patent Ice Cream Freezer,

THE ONLY Practical and Economical and Complete

FREEZER

IN THE MARKET.

Call and purchase of us at our risk.

Water Coolers and Stoves for Everybody.

BUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
No. 9 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
may12-d1m

W. M. PENDLETON & CO.,

STATIONERS,

Whitehall Street.

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING DAILY A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Blank Books, Initial Paper, Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Slates, Chalk Crayons, Bill Files, Letter Files, Invoice Files, Envelopes, Pencils, Ink, Ink Stands, Steel Pens, Gold Pens, Mucilage, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Back Gammon Boards, Copying Books, Copying Presses, Copying Ink, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Printers' Cards, Flat Papers,

EXISTING STOCK

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY HOUSE.

As we make a speciality of Stationery of course we are prepared to sell as cheap as any house South, and guarantee to do so.

Orders for Job Printing, Ruling and Binding of every description solicited, guaranteeing work to be as good and prices as low as any house South.

W. M. PENDLETON & CO.,
63 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
apr13-d1y.

Atlantic Coast Line Passenger Route

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1873.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

—VIA—

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND,

AND AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

Augusta, Wilmington and Portsmouth,

—AND THE—

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

CLOSE CONNECTION IS MADE AT PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

—WITH ONE OF THE—

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

Of the Line, which are furnished in the most exquisite taste, lighted with gas, provided with bath rooms, and have all the improvements calculated to insure comfort to the traveler; and to invalids and pleasure seekers the route is unsurpassed, as a large portion of it enable them to rest as if quietly at home.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is First-Class;

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are Upon All Night Trains.

Double daily schedules are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all other terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 8:45 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND WILMINGTON.

Elegant Palace Day and Sleeping Cars run through without change from Weldon to Baltimore. Passengers leaving Augusta on morning train get sleeping car at Dinner House which runs through to Weldon without change.

Through Tickets to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to Attractive summer Resorts.

Through Tickets to Cincinnati and all principle points West via Richmond and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Buy Your Tickets via Wilmington, and be Sure They Read that Way.

And be assured you will make closest connections—this being the most certain and reliable route.

For Time of Trains, Price Lists, and all information, apply to the following named agents of the line:

C. H. TROWBRIDGE, Southern Passenger Agent,
F. W. CLARK, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
H. M. CUTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Wilmington, N. C.
may3-d6m

Empire Steam Planing Mill

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

J. C. PECK & CO.,

BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot.

Atlanta, Georgia.

J. C. PECK, W. G. ASHLEY, feb1—d6m
J. H. ELLSWORTH, L. H. HALL.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Letters.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer is indispensable. Rejected communications will under no circumstances be returned to writers or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1873.

Consoling.

A Washington special to the New York Tribune says:

"The Postmaster-General said to-day that he intends at once to begin improvements looking to the furnishing of the people of the South with better mail facilities than ever before. To this end he will endeavor to make the postal car service first-class, and to increase, and in some cases to double, the service in the Southern States.

☞ Lord Lytton was a good hand at a commercial arrangement. He drove successful bargains with his publishers. His agreement with Messrs. Routledge for cheap issues of his novels was a profitable thing for him. The firm had the power of bringing out the works in two forms, and in return were to pay him a sum annually. In nineteen years they have paid him as much as £30,000.

A Decidedly Delicate Question.

A correspondent lately wrote to the San Francisco Chronicle to know where Cain obtained his wife, and is thus severely but properly reproved: "Upon any subject of a public nature we never refuse to throw the desired light. But this is altogether a different thing. It is a family matter with which we do not care to meddle. Cain died some time before many of us were born, and such idle curiosity regarding the family affairs of a deceased person we regard as reprehensible, and calculated to violate the sanctities of domestic life."

The Canal Convention.

In most respects the convention which assembled in Atlanta on the 20th inst., to take into consideration the subject of cheap water transportation between the Northwest and the Southern States, was a success. A memorial was adopted recommending the construction of three water routes, amongst which is the Great Georgia and Western Canal. A strong effort was made, principally by the Tennessee delegates, to have added to the memorial a clause giving the United States Government exclusive possession and control of all works of internal improvement to which it gave aid. It was plainly an effort to commit the convention to the anti-Democratic doctrine of internal improvements by the federal government. It was also an effort to lay another stone in building up a central despotism in the place of a Federal Republic. The effort, however, was most overwhelmingly defeated.—*Washington Gazette.*

Watering Place Gossip.

Bestiereard and Longstreet will summer together at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Somebody says the tariff at the extremely fashionable watering place hotels is $5 a day; meals and lodging extra.

The White Cliff Springs, in Monroe county, East Tennessee, will be an attractive place this season, and large numbers will take advantage of the fact.

The Rockbridge Alum Springs, in Virginia, will be unusually gay the coming season, and numbers of health seekers, as well as those who resort to this delightful place for amusement, will soon assemble there.

Bands of music are in such demand for the watering places this year that prices have advanced, and are higher than they have been for several seasons.

The Hotel at Sulphur Springs, in Hall county, near Gainesville, has been fitted up for the Summer, and all who visit the place will not fail to find resources for pleasure and for health.

The Value of Time.

Be prompt in attending Church and Sabbath school. It seriously interferes with the exercises of the school for one-half of the school to be late. In public meetings, don't waste time in foolish wrangling or much speaking. Never discuss a subject that ought to be referred to a committee, until after the committee make a report on it. That is a useless expenditure of gas and gab.

There are 313 days in a year and 8 working hours in a day. For the information of those who think it a little matter if they lose a few minutes in a whole day, we subjoin the following table:

	Days.	h.	m.
5 minutes lost each day is, in a year	3	4	5
10 minutes lost each day is, in a year	6	8	10
20 minutes lost each day is, in a year	12	16	20
30 minutes lost each day is, in a year	19	1	30
60 minutes lost each day is, in a year	39	2	00

But if you will throw away time, assure yourselves before hand that you don't inconvenience others by it.

We find the above floating about in the columns of the press. We reproduce it to protest against the latter part. It is right to be punctual always. But the part about wasting time is simply bosh. The idea of keeping up the human system upon a high pressure strain, so as to utilize every five minutes, has murder in it. Body and mind must have rest, and complete rest at that. In this busy driving age there are no more valuable and remunerative moments in the life of an over-worked business man than those devoted to inaction and quiet. It pays to lose time. Hundreds of men and women pay the penalty of such criminal nonsense as the above about lost time, in premature graves or wasted health. Sixty minutes a day lost from business help to tone up exhausted nerves and recuperate over-worked powers. Hard, systematic labor is the necessity of our condition. But the periods of rest must alternate. And the man who will take no five minutes from labor is on the road to death.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we find that our text started from this office.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The bill in equity has been filed, and the great case of "The United States of America against the Union Pacific Railway Company and others" fairly begun. When it will end no man can foretell. Like Jarndyce vs Jarndyce, it will probably be handed down to successive generations. The complaint that was filed at Hartford last Monday makes a book of 134 printed pages; and as the defendants are legion, the complete pleadings may yet constitute a library.

The long list of defendants is headed by the central fraud, followed closely by the barnacle corporations that are sucking out its life blood. John B. Alley and the representatives of Oakes Ames lead the interminable roll of individual defendants. Answer by oath be waived as to a large proportion of the army of men thus called to judgment. The representatives of several dead Congressmen, including those of Senator Grimes, of Iowa, who has lain quietly among the silent sleepers for many a year, are made parties to the suit, while none of the living patriots are joined. It must be a mistake of the printers who got up the bill.

The complaint opens with the items of the government's little account, viz:

U. S. currency bonds, due in 30 years	$64,623,512
Interest paid on same	1,376,709
Total	$66,000,221

By reason of the non-payment of interest by the company, this immense debt is rapidly growing larger.

The complaint next states the other bonded indebtedness of the railway company:

First mortgage bonds	$27,236,000
Land grant bonds	8,811,000
Income bonds	10,000,000
Missouri Bridge bonds	2,468,000

In addition to these the plates are being engraved for a further issue of the bonds. There is also a floating debt of $2,000,000, and outstanding certificates of stock to the amount at least of $36,732,300. The complaint further alleges that the company is bankrupt; that the cost of the company's railroad and telegraph lines was considerably less than half of the sum represented by the stock and pretended bonds issued by the company.

Then follows a history of the Credit Mobilier in all its nakedness and rottenness—a corporation devised for the purpose of letting Durant and his associates contract in the name of the company with themselves for the construction of the railway. Their immense issues of Pacific Railway stock to themselves as members of the fraudulent corporation, and subsequently of first mortgage bonds, are stated at great length, with the amount that each one of the swindlers received. The ownership of stock and the management of both corporations is declared in the complaint to have been the same; and that the corporation, known as the Credit Mobilier of America, was a mere device to enable the managers of the Union Pacific Railway Company to let the building of the great road to themselves as stockholders of the C. M. on exorbitant terms and to divide among themselves, as members of said C. M., all the shares, scrip and bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company that they might covet or deem essential to retain the control of the goose that laid the golden eggs. The first allotment of Union Pacific stock among themselves, through the useful and convenient C. M., was 11,000 shares, followed rapidly by other steals of 50,000 shares, and 1,250 first mortgage bonds, which was followed in turn by a direct spoliation of the Union Pacific to the extent of $3,000,000 more in the same way. In addition to all this pocketing of securities without consideration, the lucky rascals of the C. M. divided among themselves $17,000,000 as cash dividends from the profits of their contract with themselves in another capacity, for the construction of the Pacific Railway. The bill contains a roll of the patriots who, in their double capacity, stole under various devices, the entire amount of the government bonds issued in aid of the Union Pacific Railway.

The complaint asks, in addition to various equitable reliefs, that "all and each of the defendants be required to account for all moneys, securities or bonds improperly issued to, received, retained or disposed of by them." In case of a verdict against all the defendants, the total sum to be accounted for cannot be less than $35,000,000. If the letter of the law permits the princely rascals to escape restitution of the plunder in the end, they will at least be compelled to keep up a life-long fight for it in the most gigantic litigation on record—or else to divide with their hungry prosecutors.

Cotton—No. 39.

The receipts this week are 32,000 bales—19,000 more than last year, and 4,000 less than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 26,000 bales, compared with 11,000 last year and 28,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 4,000 bales, compared with 2,000 last year, and 5,000 the year before.

We have had another rainy week. The thermometer has averaged 84 degrees at noon; four days clear and warm, two days cloudy and warm, and one day cloudy and showery, with heavy rains three nights.

This week, last year, the thermometer was 77 degrees at noon: five days clear and pleasant, and three days cloudy and good rains.

It will be seen the weather has averaged 7 degrees warmer than last year, same week.

Next week, last year, the thermometer was 85 degrees at noon, clear and warm every day. We hear these rains are heavy and general all over the South. We are hearing complaints of grass, and scarcity of hands from all parts of the country. If this rainy weather continues through next month, the crop will be injured; and those who are overcropped will lose a portion of it. Thus far the season has been very much like the spring of 1871. Whether we shall have such heavy, damaging rains as fell that year, in June, remains to be seen. Two months since, we warned the planters that there might be a wet May, and if they put too much land in cotton they might lose a portion of their crops, and have it all injured by grass. They are now realizing the truth of the advice. Usually when a rainy season begins, the rains come heavier and more frequently the longer it continues. Sometimes the wet season lasts for two months. The cotton that has been chopped out to a stand, and is clear of grass, is growing finely and looking promising. The finest bloom we saw reported last year, was from Mitchell county, Georgia, May 1st. We have not yet [illegible] of cotton blooming anywhere else, and have heard of only a few squares. Cotton caterpillars are reported in Alabama, but this may be a mistake. The earliest we ever knew caterpillars to be on the cotton plant was June 18th, 1869, and June 21st, 1872, both in Texas.

The market in New York has been quiet and dull all the week. Sales for five days 6,200 bales of spots, and 30,000 bales of contracts. The comparatively small quantity of good cotton keeping the price from falling, and the extremely large receipts preventing it from advancing. The price has not varied from 19 1-4 for middlings, in New, York for three weeks. This steady market, for the same length of time, has occurred twice during the past five years. In May, 1869, it was 28 3-4 cents, and then rose 5 3-4 cents a pound in June, in consequence of a short supply of the old crop, although the growing crop was large and in fine condition. In March, 1871, it was 15 1-8, then fell ¼ of a cent in two weeks, then rose 5 1-4 cents a pound in two months in consequence of damage to the growing crop from excessive rains, although there was a large supply of the old crop still on hand. In the past five years the New York market has remained steady for two weeks at a time only five times, and has been steady one week twenty-three different times.

The market in Liverpool has been steady this week with medium sales. Total to the trade 58,000, of which 43,000 have been American, showing that this sort is in good demand at the prices. Last year, this week, the total sales to the trade were 66,000, of which only 26,000 were American—39 per cent. of total sales compared with 74 per cent. this year. Then the price was 11 1-2 pence, now 8 7-8; a difference of 5 1-4 cents a pound. The imports into Liverpool this week, were large, 131,000 bales; and still the afloat looks very large, 200,000 bales larger than last year. We say it looks large, whilst it is not, actually, but little more than last year. Then the amount afloat from India was only counted when the figures were received by mail; now they are counted as received by telegraph; thus adding to this years' afloat the amount shipped for four weeks, which is about 200,000 bales at this time of the year. This change was made on the 28th of February last, at which time 160,000 bales were added to the amount afloat.

There are now 202,000 bales of American cotton afloat for Liverpool, of which 50,000 will be due, and should be received there next week. For the week ending May 23d, the receipts at Bombay were 42,000 bales; shipments to Great Britain, 43,000; to continent, 10,000.

The maximum amount of receipts and shipments from Bombay have now been reached, and from this time will gradually decline.

Here follows our regular monthly statement, given in thousands of bales.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool and afloat for that port for five years is as follows:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Stock	393	609	967	974	817
Afloat	647	329	432	398	680
	1039	938	1399	1372	1497

American cotton in sight and afloat for Liverpool same time:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Stock	221	357	611	304	364
Afloat	140	136	188	144	202
	361	493	799	448	566

American cotton in sight for same time:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Stock interior ports	13	51	24	25	60
Stock U. S. ports	143	276	267	192	277
Stock in Liverpool	221	357	611	304	364
Afloat for Liverpool	140	136	188	144	202
Exports this week	11	33	34	17	58
	528	853	1124	682	961

Takings by our spinners for the past month and for the past nine months:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873
One month	54	97	93	58	78
Nine months	573	537	641	626	795

Receipts at and shipments from Bombay for four years, for first five months of the years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Receipts	884	761	748	789
Exports to Great Britain	434	351	454	473
Exports to Continent	126	183	205	135

Imports into Liverpool from America and all other countries for four years for five months:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
American	869	1435	830	1095
Total	1406	2044	1774	1785

Taken by the trade and actually exported from Liverpool for four years, for five months:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Trade total	1084	1151	1336	1264
Export	147	370	177	141
Trade, American	527	777	646	741
Export	38	212	45	56

It will be seen that whilst the total takings by the trade is 62,000 bales less than last year, the American is 95,000 more, showing a decided preference for American, when the price is low enough.

The receipts at the interior towns for four years for one month and nine months are as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873
May	37	34	14	30
Nine months	651	1060	757	866

The total receipts at the ports for three months for four years, are as follows:

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
2,750	3,793	2,653	3,410

The per cent. of American cotton taken by the trade from Liverpool, as compared with the total of all kinds, for five months, for the past four years, is as follows:

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Pr. ct. 51	68	59	62

As we are now at the end of nine months, we will review our estimate of receipts.

Receipts last year to this date were 2,633,000, which was 77 per cent. of the receipts at the ports. This year the receipts have been 3,410,000 for the same time. Taking this per cent. as a basis, it makes this crop 3,800,000. But we believe this to be too low; only 95 per cent of this crop received to date; making the receipts at the ports 3,600,000, to which add 125,000 bales for southern consumption and 150,000 for overland, and we have a total crop of 3,875,000 bales, which is our *present estimate.*

The per cent. of the total amount received at the ports for nine months, for six years, and our estimate for this year, is as follows:

1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
96	96	95	95	94	97	95

The receipts after this date, for two years, and our estimate for this year, are as follows:

	1871	1872	1873
June, 5 weeks	135,000	44,000	125,000
July, 4 weeks	40,000	11,000	47,000
August, 4 weeks	31,000	16,000	23,000
	216,000	71,000	195,000

It will be seen that we expect the receipts to be 150 per cent. more than last year, and nearly as much as in 1871.

Footnotes.

That the price of cotton will be low next winter is almost certain; but that it may go some higher before it goes lower, we think equally certain.

There will be no cotton market report from Liverpool for next Monday and Tuesday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., May 31, 1873.

Col. John Jones, State Treasurer:

DEAR SIR: I send you by the Treasurer of this company $25,000, in cash, the rental due the State for the present month of May. Please send me the usual receipt of the Comptroller General for the amount. I am, very truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH E. BROWN,
President W. & A. R. R.

(No. 366.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., May 31, 1873.

Received of J. C. Morrill, Treasurer Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, rental of the Western and Atlantic Railroad for May, 1873, as per certificate No. 366 of John Jones, State Treasurer.

(Signed) W. L. GOLDSMITH,
$25,000. Comptroller General.

Georgia Crop News.

PERRY.

The Business Mirror reports the crops as far as seen and heard from as being backward; cotton growing rapidly, corn looking well.

THOMAS.

The Southern Enterprise states that corn and cotton are promising. The farmers are pretty generally staying at home and pushing matters.

APPLING.

From this county we learn that crops are backward. Corn has a good color and is growing well.

M'INTOSH.

The Hinesville Gazette states that corn is remarkably good and growing off finely. Cotton is good, but a very poor stand.

DOUGHERTY.

The Albany Central City learns that the cotton is dying to a large extent, and the prospects for a full crop greatly diminished by recent casualties.

TALBOT.

Cotton looks extremely healthy, and is putting on a good growth. Corn was never better at this season. The fruit crop will be unexceptionally good.—*Standard.*

POLK.

The Rockmart Reporter states that crops in this section are looking finely, and that, as a general thing, the farmers have them clear and in good condition.

WALKER.

The Rome Courier reports the wheat crop in this county, with but few exceptions, as unpromising, and that the rust is making its appearance. Fine growing weather, and every farmer hard at work.

FLOYD.

Cotton is looking well and growing nicely, and the wheat crop will be tolerably good, says the Rome Bulletin.

CLAYTON.

The Jonesboro Citizen says that crops in this county are doing well. There will not be much wheat nor fruit made.

SUMTER.

The Americus Republican says, as a general thing, crops are doing well in this section. Cotton small but healthy looking. Corn splendid. Oat and wheat crops better than they have been for years.

TROUP.

The West Point News reports fine seasons, and as far as seen or heard promising crops. Also, that Mr. A. Weldon had cotton squares three weeks ago.

The LaGrange Reporter states that crops are doing well.

MITCHELL.

The editor of the Albany News is informed by several planters from this county, that crops are in a promising condition—the grass not excepted.

The Camilla Enterprise says the crops of the county continue to look promising.

PIKE.

The Barnesville Patriot says that corn is growing at the rate of nearly an inch a day. Cotton that was very grassy a few days ago is being rapidly cleared of this incubus by good plowing, hoeing and hot days.

CAMPBELL.

The Palmetto Shield says: We are pleased to hear good reports concerning the crops from all sections of our county. Our farmers represent the wheat crop as being very promising. Corn and cotton are doing well.

NEWTON.

The Georgia Enterprise reports that wheat is ripening rapidly in this county. The yield will not be as large as was expected some weeks ago. The late rains have helped corn and cotton. Oats and clover look very well.

BIBB.

The Telegraph and Messenger reports that some of the farmers of this county have already begun to harvest their wheat; and most of the wheat in the county will be ready for the reaper in a few days.

COWETA.

The crop prospects, as far as we can hear, are very satisfactory. Corn is looking fine, and cotton is doing well. Wheat will soon be ready for harvesting, and will turn out an average yield. The oat crop bids fair to yield well.—*Enoch Journal.*

Sunday evening the crops in some sections of the county were injured by hail.—*Newnan Herald.*

M'DUFFIE.

The Journal says: The recent heavy and continued rains have very much retarded farming interests. The crops themselves are well enough, but the weeds and grass have gained the ascendant and refuse to yield without a struggle.

BULLOCH.

The Hinesville Gazette says that this county is represented as having only ordinary crops, but since the rains farmers are very much encouraged. Cotton has a better stand than in most of the adjoining counties, and more cotton is planted than usual.

The young cotton is growing off finely, though its growth may be considered somewhat retarded by a promising crop of grass. The accounts of the wheat crop are more promising. The crop this year will be shorter than common on account of a decreased acreage and bad stand.—*Elberton Gazette.*

MERIWETHER.

A correspondent of the LaGrange Reporter says of this county: If we can have one more week of such sun as the last, to enable us to finish chopping, the prospect, in my opinion, will be better for a good crop than last year. Corn is doing very well. Half a crop of oats is all we expect.

HALL.

The Gainesville Eagle states that reports from all parts of this county are flattering as regards the crop prospect. The late rains and warm sunshine are having the desired effect upon the cotton crop.

THE COUNTIES IN NORTHEAST GEORGIA.

The prospect of a good wheat crop is exceedingly gloomy. Less growing than usual, most of it looks decidedly unpromising, says the Southern Watchman.

VIENNA.

Hasty Glance at the Austrian Capital.

PROGRESS OF THE EXHIBITION.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

VIENNA, May 3, 1873. In the past two or three years very few travelers considered the attractions of Vienna worth the time and money spent in coming here. The Rhine districts, the Swiss mountains and the northern part of Italy formed a kind of boundary for excursionists who, having enjoyed the beauties of those delightful countries, believed there was nothing worth seeing beyond. This judgment might have been a just one a year ago, but now-a-days to visit the continent and pass by Vienna would be like coming from the menagerie without seeing the elephant. I do not speak in reference to the international exhibition which is just now attracting hundreds of thousands, but of the city itself, which contains perhaps as much of pleasurable interest as any city in Europe.

THE VIENNA OF TO-DAY

is no more the Vienna of 1860 than is the Chicago of to-day the Chicago of thirty years ago. No city in existence—not even the Garden city itself—has made such rapid growth, or is it at the present moment adding so much to its material wealth, its beauty, or its population. This may seem an exaggeration of facts, but statistics will bear me out. Since 1860 the city has increased some 310,000 souls. It has now a million inhabitants, as near as may be, upon an area not one-third that embraced in the corporate limits of the city of Chicago, and only about two-thirds as great as Manhattan island. These figures do not include the populous suburbs of Dornbach, Dobling, Heitzig, Schonbrunn, and some others only three or four miles away, with which continuous communication is kept up by means of omnibuses and street car lines.

The sudden growth of Vienna seems the more singular since it is an inland town, with no commerce whatever, except by rail, and by several little flat-bottom, side-wheel steamers which ply down the Danube to the Black sea. The nearest seaport is Trieste, some 200 miles away. But the city owes its growth to several causes. The chief is the same that has made Chicago the metropolis of the Mississippi—the radiation of various railroad lines. Until recently the railroads of Austria were not only scarce, but illy managed. There was one connecting with Western Europe, another with the North German States, and a third with the Adriatic at Trieste. From these the Austrian empire received but little benefit.

But as if by magic railroads were suddenly spread all over the empire, having Vienna for a common center, and the result has been to enrich the provinces through which they pass, and to make Vienna the commercial as well as the political capital of the nation.

Other causes still have directed wealth to Vienna, as the persecution of the Jews in Roumania, which sent many of that class here, the rigidity of the Prussian military laws, and the unsettled condition of affairs in France.

At about the time the mania for railroad building set in measures were taken for

IMPROVING VIENNA.

The old town, or, as it is now called, the "Inner Stadt," is about three miles in circumference. Until 1860 it was surrounded by walls, a moat and *glacir*, but not long before their removal Vienna had burst her bonds, and spread out upon the level country surrounding on every side forming a circular city solidly built all around the inner town. When, however, his most gracious majesty, after repeated demands from those living outside, gave his consent that the walls be torn down and the moat filled up, a boulevard about 400 feet broad was laid out all round the "Inner Stadt," where the walls had been, and large tracts reserved for parks where was once the *glacir*.

To encourage capital the *reichsrath* exempted from taxation for a period of twenty-five years from the year 1862 all buildings erected on the new made ground, or the Ring, as it is now called. This in a country until quite recently believed to be bankrupt, and where the taxes amount to nearly one-half the income, was no inconsiderable inducement. But capital did not need their stimulus. The sagacious Hebrews, who had taken Vienna as a city of refuge, saw the advantage likely to occur, and within themselves bought nearly all the land placed upon the market by the government.

Fortunately for the city, the *reichsrath* has proved that all buildings on the Ring should be of the same height, and has decreed certain other buildings as to style of architecture. The result is a beautiful broad boulevard surrounding the inner city, fringed with trees and grau plots on either side and walled in, so to speak, by lofty structures profusely adorned with statues, caryotedes and busts, massive columns, jutting portions, [illegible] that is curious and [illegible]. Except where parks and [illegible] are reserved, the whole [illegible] built upon, making one of the [illegible] most streets to be found in [illegible] that part known as [illegible] new Imperial Opera House [illegible] most complete and [illegible] it is hardly necessary [illegible] Upon the Ring are also [illegible] galleries of art, [illegible] and beautiful stores where [illegible] with wealth.

Little think the [illegible] quent this fashionable [illegible] they are sporting on ground [illegible] the blood of many a [illegible] sixteen centuries since [illegible] gan the walls and planted [illegible] thereon. The Ring marks [illegible] death struggle between [illegible] rian, Christian and Turk [illegible] more civilized nations [illegible] Vienna has been the [illegible] Europe ever since Charlemagne [illegible] the barbarians. It has been [illegible] ken and retaken by its [illegible] sieged by the Turks, and [illegible] the victorious armies of [illegible]

STREET CARS.

Vienna is the only large city [illegible] that has thoroughly adopted [illegible] street-car system. Indeed, in [illegible] the system has been improved [illegible] part of the Ring one may take a [illegible] five minutes for any part of the [illegible] suburbs. The cars only stop [illegible] of a quarter of a mile, where [illegible] provided. Passengers are saved [illegible] position, and the company [illegible] on the part of the conductors [illegible] tickets, one of which is given [illegible] senger upon payment of [illegible] ployees wear a neat uniform [illegible] have been disciplined into [illegible] state of politeness for [illegible] tion.

THE CAFES.

The striking feature [illegible] great number of cafés—[illegible] loons in an American city [illegible] chocolate and wines are the [illegible] dispensed. Files of all the [illegible] papers are kept. Americans [illegible] are none. The larger cafés [illegible] one or more billiard tables [illegible] fairs that would drive an American [illegible] to distraction. A billiard [illegible] unknown, as is also a saloon [illegible] as has been started by [illegible] exposition was proposed. Of course [illegible] are beer halls without number [illegible] the discovery of the Milwaukee [illegible] beer that is not intoxicating, they [illegible] ly be classed with saloons.

It is claimed that the first café [illegible] was established in Vienna [illegible] 1684. Its founder was a party [illegible] of Kolitschitzky. He left [illegible] but his name and example [illegible] historical fact that he was a [illegible] did good, or bad, service to [illegible] were battering at the city gates [illegible] However, they did not [illegible] another Pole who marched [illegible] the besieged city. So the [illegible] looked the unkindly intentions of Kolitschitzky, if they knew anything [illegible] them, and enlarged on his [illegible] til now they have steadily [illegible] ground. There are cafés for all classes [illegible] fashionable cafés where the [illegible] sip their mocha, and [illegible] noon; business cafés where the [illegible] man of business can lounge [illegible] and expense, but with equal [illegible] disreputable cafés, corresponding [illegible] cago "break of day houses," which [illegible] sure all Americans will avoid.

The great number of these places [illegible] their popularity have led to [illegible] clubs, and there are none, at least [illegible] few. The amount of able [illegible] done in Vienna every twenty-four [illegible] a huge problem in addition. The [illegible] spending an hour or two over a cup of [illegible] fee and newspaper is something the [illegible] vous American nature cannot [illegible]

LIFE IN THE PARKS.

The Viennese, like the Parisians, live much out of doors. In fair weather, the parks which are numerous, are thronged from morning until late at night. Concerts are given at nearly all of them almost every evening by various private and military bands. Twice weekly the brothers Strauss lead their orchestra at the Volksgarten and Stadpark—the two most popular places of resort. The "Sperl" in the Leopoldstadt, "Schwenders" at Rudolfsheim, and "the Hemels," just outside the lines to the west of the city, are the *Jardins Mabille* of Vienna. Concerts and balls occur nightly at which a most characteristic phase of Viennese life may be seen. For the most part they are patronized by the "natural" youth of the city, but not unfrequently scions of the nobility are met with there where the gilt and purple wickedness of the French Capital is not only equaled but surpassed.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It may interest the strong-minded women of America to know that here in Austria women have their rights, or a part of them, at least—the same that the Anna Dickinson school are striving for, and those on the rights of working whenever men dare. It is not an uncommon sight—indeed, it is a very common one—to see women carrying bricks and mortar to the topmost story of a building for men to lay in a wall. The bricks are handled from wagons by women, the sand is shoveled by women, the mortar mixed by women, and, in fact, wherever there is of unskilled labor is done by them. Of all the new buildings in course of erection at the present time, I have not seen one where the common laborers were not done by women. Women clean the streets, handle coal, and do whatever else of drudgery there is to do. For twelve hours of such servitude she receives the pittance of a florin—50 cents per day.

CONCERNING THE EXHIBITION.

Another shipload of American goods for the exhibition arrived at Trieste the other day. They will be directly dispatched to Vienna. Some of the American exhibitors have begun to unpack, and put their samples in position for display. Singularly enough, the first two cases arranged contained revolvers from the factory of Col. Colt, and Smith & Wesson, respectively. Articles more emblematic of the American character than these favorite American weapons could hardly have been selected. It was a subject of spicy comment and good-natured jesting among some of the international exhibitors. Every day shows a great improvement in the appearance of the American department, and the other departments that have been delayed. The Swiss and Belgian departments are the only ones yet complete.

C. E.

Comes, boys, I have something to tell you;
Come here, I would whisper it low;
Are you thinking of leaving the business,
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions,
To think of the vices and sins
That exist in the vortex of fashion,
Where scoth the course down'ward begins.

You talk of the misery in Australia,
They're healthy on Hottentot, no doubt,
But there's gold in the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.
Remember little is a fortune,
The good are few which are large,
Better pick the old farm as like things,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The largest busy West is the smartest,
And so has the wisest said;
And while he was right in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start.
The bankers and brokers are wealthy—
They take in their thousands or so—
But think of their frauds and deceptions;
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest;
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You are free as the air of the mountain,
And monarch of all you survey.
So stay on the farm awhile longer,
Though profits come in rather slow.
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Hats and Bibs—Costumes for City and Country Wear—Riding Dresses and Hats—Dressmaking.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Editors Constitution: Spring has never had a reputation to be proud of in these latitudes, but the Spring of 1873 will long be remembered as one of the dreariest of its kind.

People say we had such weather before the war, and predict bad times in store on the strength of it; but it does not require a prophet to foretell hard times somewhere, at no very distant future, for a people who are only bent on making life pleasant, who will pay two per cent. a day to get rid of trouble, who consider duty a "bore," and live as generously on the interest of the money they owe as on the interest of the money they own.

Business men complain of their "hard work," which consists principally in talking about the Modocs and hunting up somebody willing to indorse their promises to pay. Meanwhile their real interests are in the hands of hired employees, who are not likely to attend to them any better than they themselves.

At home their wives complain also of the terrible hardships encountered with servants, and remedy it by staying away from home as much as possible, or finally by breaking up housekeeping and living at an enormous expense in a family hotel.

The evils caused by waste and expenditure are everywhere remedied by greater waste and larger expenditure. Certainly there must come a day of reckoning some time.

But in the meantime strawberries are crying in the streets, the parks and avenues are gay with equipages and outriders, sunshine has enlivened us at last, and people are beginning to ask—those who have no residences in Newport or upon the Hudson—"Where shall you spend the summer?"

Now it is quite the rage to say: "Oh, Mr. Blank has found a delightful farm house whose only drawback is that it is a considerable distance from the city, and he will not be able to come and see us very often." But in her secret heart the speaker is often not so much pleased with her rural prospects as she pretends to be, and is little to be envied after all.

The attractions of a "country farm house" to one who dislikes eggs, who is a Jew in regard to pork, and who cannot drink milk, are not so great after all. And when to these facts is added the knowledge that one or two choice friends remain in town, that several short excursions have been planned for "over Sunday," in which she can have no share, the most innocent of women naturally begins to suspect the effusion with which her husband sympathises with her "cares" and his anxiety to see her and the children securely and cheaply housed for the entire season.

THE FRESHEST IN FASHION.

A sudden freshness and simplicity have crept into the fashion. Whether it will remain is questionable, but it is good at least while it lasts. Paniers have been abolished; the enormous tournures have disappeared. Already dresses which are puffed up in huge bunches look old, and the straight redingote, simply distinguished, carries everything before it.

The distinctive parts of the latest costumes are the redingote, the belt of black velvet and its attachments of oxydised silver, and the umbrella.

What is it that has raised upon us such showers of umbrellas—that has all at once raised the umbrella into an article *de luxe* of the greatest importance? Every shop is full of them, and the prices range from ten to twenty-five dollars. The recent styles are of the finest twilled silk, changing dark blue or plum color into black. The handles are of cornelian, agate, ivory, or solid silver finished as crosses, as straps with buckles, as the open calyx of a flower, and in various other devices. The club handles are losing their prestige. The newest designs close into as slender a device as a gentleman's sword cane.

The rage for filagree ornaments of oxydised silver is increasing. The favorite model is a square "five barred" gate clasped in the middle and adorned with sphynx or other antique heads and chains. This fastens the belt. The side attachments for umbrella and vinaigrette should match. The set costs ten to fifteen dollars. Of course they are not silver, but what is real now-a-days.

A lady, whose husband has been very wealthy, who lives abroad for years, who flourished at the State balls of the Empress Eugenie, was supposed to possess a fortune in her diamonds, all her friends knew that they were furnished by the Court jeweler and matched in appearance magnificent jewels possessed by the Empress. To-day her husband is bankrupt, and it turns out that her diamonds are paste, though they have passed current in the best society for years.

A feature of the toilette growing in importance is the ruff for the neck. Medices and Elizabethan cuffs are taking the place of the modest ruffle of lace or pleating of muslin, which succeeded the time-honored collar; and if the dimensions continue to increase in the same ratio, it is impossible to tell where it will end.

The predominant styles now consist of the ruff and the fraise—the latter consisting of a double pleating of crepe lesse cut high at the back of the throat, the former of net or muslin laid in straight close hollow pleats sometimes repeated in the material of the dress which forms an outside ruff, the lace or muslin coming next the skirt. A little exaggeration of the mode would give us the flaring, wing-like appendages of Queen Anna's reign; but at present they partake of the more stately Elizabethan style.

RIDING AND COUNTRY HATS.

There are two distinct styles for young lady equestriennes this season, both of which have their admirers and may be seen any fair day upon the bridle paths of the Central Park. One is the "Bowery," the other the "Rotten Row;" and both take their name from the hat which accompanies the costume.

"The Bowery" is of the finest Italian straw. The hat is a high, conical felt, similar to the "Garibaldi," but instead of several narrow folds is ornamented with a single broad band of gros grain and ruffles, stiletto-looking feathers. The favorite color is *café au lait* (coffee and cream), and this habit—cut body and skirt in the Polish style, with small basque at the back—is of course green, usually matching in a darker shade of the cloth, and ornamented with artistic gilt or colored buttons. Lace cuffs are worn with this dress and vest.

The "Rotten Row" style is more quiet. A close coat jacket of navy blue, bottle green or black cloth, simply bound with narrow silk-corded galloon and finished with diminished cuffs, and turn-over collar, and vest pocket. Black silk beaver hat, a small edition of the one worn by gentlemen, around which a gauze veil is fastened. Cuffs and nicked skirt with narrow collar of linen cambric edged with fine English embroidery. Narrow necktie. Dog skin gloves with gaunt letters. A cashmere skirt is often worn with these cloth jackets.

A lady's whip is undoubtedly for ornament rather than for use. It is a slender toy, with a handle of coral, ivory, cornelian, silver, or onyx, cut or turned into crosses, horse shoes or other emblematic devices.

Broad trimmed hats have appeared in straw and muslin under the name of "country" and "garden" hats. Very handsome "country" hats are of Leghorn with slightly oval crowns and broad brims, raised at the sides over a spray of flowers, or a pretty trimming of lace and ribbon. The outside trimmings is a long plume laid plat against the side of the crown, or more frequently *gros grain* ribbon and flowers, a bunch of roses or drooping pond lilies.

The muslin hats have round, soft, cap crowns, rather high than broad, surrounded with a deep indented brim, covered with straight, single pleatings of muslin, exactly like the kilt pleatings of skirts. The edge of the lace frame, over which the lace pleating is laid, is bound with black velvet and a band of black ribbon velvet with bows and ends of spray of moss roses, completes the garniture.

Imported hats of this description have the muslin laid over colored silk, like the Normandy caps worn by little girls, but the plain white muslin—fine and soft—in close pleats, is more becoming.

LINEN COSTUMES.

In the elaborate costumes of the season there is little to remind one of the simple dresses of buff linen which only made their appearance a few short years ago. At that time the one colored linen of German manufacture, like that used for gentlemen's "dusters," was considered sufficient for summer needs, and was made with a view to washing by the not always experienced laundress at home.

The demand, perhaps, stimulated the Irish manufacturers to the production of novelties, or induced buyers to give more attention to the subject, for it is found now that bleached and unbleached Irish linens are in high vogue in this market, and that instead of a half dozen grades of plain buff we have innumerable tints, colors, qualities and style of material to select from—all based upon raw linen. Buff linen, in fact, has lost caste—it is remanded back to its original uses, Brown linen, the natural color of some kinds of flax, is the fashionable fabric so highly ornamented with a contribution of embroidery and braiding, or with pure needle-work alone, as to merit no longer the appellation of "simple."

These costumes are really artistic. The embroidery is sometimes a combination of a darker shade with white, sometimes white, and again the darker shade alone. The cost is twenty-five dollars for the hand embroidered ones unmade—and this is surely very cheap. To work upon them must be for the operatives one long starvation. Batiste is a modern improvement upon linen—light, showy, adaptable, but not so firm or durable as the plain, solid fabric. It makes up into very light, cool and pretty summer costumes, however, and trims charmingly with linen lace of the same shade.

To embroider batiste, however, seems very much like painting the lily. It certainly adds no beauty to a fabric whose chief charm is its lightness and delicacy, and it has the effect of drawing the threads apart, and adding a degree of weight which in the heat of summer is not at all desirable.

Twilled linen and linen contille are the novelties in linen dress materials, and they are as indestructible as if they were to be used for laborers—what are sometimes called in England "smock frocks." They are dull canvas buff in color, and the new plain, dark blue linen is used for trimming. These costumes are not intended for city promenading purposes. They are for sea-side, for mountain, excursions, and for "camping out," which is getting to be a fashionable method of spending a few weeks' vacation.

No need for suffering any more with sore, cramped feet; women can walk their four miles to the hour as well as men, if they are properly shod, and keep it up for several hours together.

Walking boots are now made with low, broad heels, the soles fitted to the shape of the foot. They are finished without bows or buckles, or fancy adornments of any kind, and depend wholly upon their neatness and adaptability. It is unnecessary to say that they are not only more comfortable for wear, but really give the foot a much better appearance. Moreover, there are hopes now that the next generation of women will be able to walk without crutches.

WHITE TOILETTES.

The rage for white street toilettes is over. A few will be worn by young girls, and for croquet and garden parties they are of course appropriate as ever, but ladies of forty no longer find them suitable, and they will seldom be seen upon the city thoroughfares.

Some white pique redingotes are made with black silk or velvet collars, cuffs, and buttons, but the mode *par excellence* is in tints and colors, and bald, opaque white finds little favor.

This revulsion was to be expected. White toilettes require extreme nicety in every detail of the costume, are not adapted to the varied requirements of the street, and are especially absurd when worn by matrons whose avoirdupois is a subject of remark, and whose complexion has long since ceased to be a source of edifying reflection or self congratulation.

Oh, blessed boon of youth, and health, and freshness that can wear anything; that requires neither silks nor diamonds to set off its charms; that finds a train a nuisance and rat tails an abomination; and is more lovely in fifty cents muslin than in fifty dollar silk.

But, though white is no longer fashionable for the street, it is not banished utterly. It finds its place indoors both for morning and evening wear. Nainsooks is the favorite material for morning dresses, and some ladies wear hardly any other from the first of June till the last of September.

The prettiest and simplest style is the Princesse dress, cut without lining, a pleat or gathering in the skirt at the back, the seams marked with fine needle work insertion. A sash of twilled silk three yards long, half a yard wide, the ends bordered with fringe, is draped over, either as sash or scarf.

Another model is made with three-pleated flounces, headed with insertion of lace or needle work, beneath which ribbon is run. The basque simulates a vest, and is trimmed as are the sleeves to match.

A third model made with flounces, headed with insertions, the sash outlining a *jour*, which suggests the basque at the back.

The paddies is almost uniformly open in front, and finished with muslin plaiting and lace.

White evening dresses are of India mulle, fine swisse, or French book muslin, tastefully embroidered and arranged to be worn with or without under-dress [illegible] and is not infrequently a mass of embroidery and lace.

Very pretty summer ball dresses are made by covering a somewhat opaque evening silk with pleatings of *soie illusion* and ornamenting it with flowers, heartsease, cornations and forgetmenots. Small flowers, natural in color and size, have quite taken the place of the enlarged and fancifully colored specimens seen last winter.

MALE DRESS MAKING.

Ten years ago hardly an article of women's wear could be bought ready-made in the city of New York, with the single exception of cloaks. It was then urged by the present writer that it was as practicable for much of the clothing of women to be furnished ready-made as that of men, and that the time was rapidly coming when it would be graded, made and sold in the same way.

The prophecy has been fulfilled, and more. Ladies furnishing houses do not stop as men's clothing stores do at a certain average limit of cost and popular design, but go farther and vie with each other in the splendor of their single toilettes, in their efforts to suit individual patrons.

This is the cause of enormous expense and a world of trouble. It compels them to keep a corps of expensive dress-makers whose waste of costly material is something frightful. Then there is heavy loss upon fitted garments of fanciful design, which are not easily altered, will only suit certain persons, and upon which are expended quantities of costly trimming.

All this is a mistake.

Dressmaking should only be done to order; and fitted garments of every description should be classed with dressmaking.

Ready-made clothing should comprise, in addition to under-clothing, skirts, skirt waists, loose fitting suits, and costumes of linen, cloth, waterproof and alpaca, and half fitting jackets. These, graded in different sizes, in common parlance, fit everybody; and if well and neatly made, with due regard to popular requirements, sell faster than they can be produced.

By a singular fatality you will never find more than one well cut, neatly made, suitably trimmed garment out of a hundred in any store—the ninety-nine are invariably ridiculously ugly, and the one is too big or too little, or cost too much.

This is not the case with underclothing. In this department perfection both for ladies and children has been as nearly arrived at as can be expected. Not an article worn but is furnished of good material, tolerably well made at prices scarcely exceeding the individual cost of labor and material.

This is a boon to women, such as they alone can appreciate. But the sooner our great outfitting establishments rid themselves of dressmaking and subside into their legitimate business of "outfitters" the better for themselves.

JENNIE JUNE.

FATHER CARTER.

A Regular "Hard-Shell" Sermon.

The Southern Magazine has a sketch of Father Carter, a "hard-shell" Baptist preacher, whose youth had been spent in the mountains of Carolina, but who was a famous preacher in his persuasion. He was an enthusiast on the subject of "immersion," and being strong in his own convictions, earnest and decided in expressing them, he influenced others. He gathered around him as disciples men of higher cultivation than himself. His preaching would astonish any city congregation, but it was at least stirring in its character. In the woods and under the giant trees and in the log school-houses of California, where he was brought into contact with minds as rude and uninformed as his own, it was that his emotional nature met a response and carried his audience with him. A favorite sermon of his he called his "eagle" sermon, and was from a text in Deuteronomy: "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them." The writer once heard it, and its general tenor is indelibly imprinted on his mind. After a long continued preliminary exercise, he began:

My friends, thar is menny kinds of eagles. They are singular birds—that is, they is quare birds. Thar is the grav eagle, with white hars on his head; thar is the bald eagle ditto, who goes about like a roarin' lion seeking what he may eat up. Thar is the grand old American eagle, what flops his wings and flies over all creation; and I hev heern tell of a double-hedder, an Austrian, but I never seed one, and I don't believe thar is one—though that don't signify, fur some of you uns might say you hadn't never seed God, consequently thar wurnt none. But there is, nevertheless, notwithstanding fur which.

Now I onct knowed an eagle—that is, I knowed on him—and her too, fur thar wur two on 'em, a big rooster eagle and a hen eagle. It wur in the big mountings of Caroliny, and thar they pitched their tents in a tall and towering pine—right in the top—and it hung over a deep precipice, whar it wur in danger of being participated down the precipice when the "loud winds did roar on Caroliny's shore." But it wurnt; fur He calleth His sheep by name and they foller him, and the desert blossoms like a rose, and the barren are better than them that beareth children—nevertheless, notwithstanding fur which.

Wal, these here eagles pitched their tent in this waste, howling wilderness, whar they wur as lonely as a solitary snipe in dog days.

Fust, they got whar there wur two cross-limbs; then they brought big sticks, and laid 'em carefully round and round until it begun to look sorter like a big balloon careening to the sky, only it was a tree; then they put it in littler sticks, and littler and littler, till bimeby it wur small and compack like. Then they got all the wool and down and moss and soft things, and put 'em down into the bottom, and on the sides of its insides, and made it smooth and warm and comfortable like—like unto the man that filled his barns, and told his soul to be easy and take things nateral like—and laid their eggs thar—but fur the terrible be"—that is, he wur to die that very night, and all his nice things wouldn't be enny more use to him—though they wurn't hurt, fur thair eggs were hatched all their young uns came out with narry a single feather on them—nevertheless, notwithstanding fur which.

"Wal, these eagles and thair young uns in thair fine home, and had on soft clothing like John the Immerser wandering in the wilderness, whar they wur in Kings' houses—and the big uns fed 'em, as parents feed their young—though that's a commandment agin stealing, which the eagles have to do, but it's thair natur—though that don't signify, fur a mac's natar is to steal sumtimes, and he's got to fite agin that natur, for which I would do good, evil is present—and a man aint an eagle bird by chance—nevertheless, notwithstanding fur which.

When the eagles growed up and had feathers—that is, when they came to the age of countability, which is expected of boys and girls like—though eagles natur is different—then the old eagles wanted them to flo abroad and mount up on wings of eagles, and jine the song that floats around the throne. And that's what the text begins; for that's the way the Father up yonder wants us to do when we reach the age of countability—to fly upward—to fly upward—to fly upward and jine the band in the harrer way, and pass through the strait gate. But they didn't like to leave home and thair kinred and parients, and seek a country like unto the good old Abraham—

"Whar, oh whar is the good old Abraham?
Whar, oh whar is the good old Abraham?
Whar, oh whar is the good old Abraham?
Safe in the promised land!"

The old eagle goes off and "fluttereth over her young," and that brings us to the second pint of our discourse. "She fluttereth," she flops her wings, like unto as you have seen a hawk just gitting ready to pounce down upon a poor field-mouse—though it ain't like that neither, for the hawk flutters in wrath, but the eagle flutters over her young uns in love. Brethren and sisters, she flutters in love just like when you see your dear little ones a-treading of the downward path, and your heart flutters and flutters because you're afraid—and she goes above the nest and hollers squawk—which, when you holler you means to tell 'em to "take keer," "take keer"—only the bird's talk is not like unto our talk—and they hear that voice, and creep onto the sides of the nest, and see thair fond parient a-flopping of their wings, and cry with thair little peeked voice peek, which means father dear and mother dear I like to foller you—fur

"I'm bound fur the land of Canaan!
I'm bound fur the land of Canaan!
I'm bound fur the land of Canaan!
Fur it is my happy home."

The eagle hath stirred her nest, she hath fluttered over her young, and that brings us to the third pint of the discourse.

And now, my dear friends, what does she do? She spreadeth abroad of her wings. Thar she is right up in the sky! har wings stretched, like the shadder of a mighty rock in a dry land. Thar below is the little eagles a-standing on the last stick, the last prop, holdin' on with thair tremblin' feet (like grim death, while fiery billows roll beneath—afeard to fly, afeard to stay, afeard to do anything, afeard not to do something—knowing thar is a deep purcipice, whar the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched—knowing that is a place whar the streets run with milk and honey, and whar thar's no weepin', no mourain', no gnashing of thair teeth—knowing they hain't got nothing here, nor won't have nothing thar unless they stir themselves and fly upward. Why don't they fly upward? Thar they tremble and shiver and cry out, and want to fly but dussent—waiting for a convenient season which never comes, and thar above all is the old eagle a-spreading above of her wings and looking down to see if they won't do something—like men and womin, instead of just staying thar like marble statues to be waifted about by every breeze—and thar she is a spreading abroad her wings, until at last she give one great squawk of wrath, and flops down on the whole brood, and knocks the last pin from under the 'em. And whar are they? Yes, and whar are you, my brethren and sisters? Whar are you? Some a-fluttering like wounded doves, down, down, down to the lake whar the cry for a drop of water to cool the parched tongue, whar Lazarus was in poor Dives' bosom—or a-mounting up on wings of eagles—whar they shall run and not get weary, whar they shall walk and not faint. Nevertheless, notwithstanding fur which.

And that brings us to another pint of our discourse, which is He taketh 'em. And thar's different ways of taking things. Thar's people with mighty fakin' ways, and thar's officers that takes you to jail—and thar's boys that takes apples and peaches, which things they oughtent—and thar's people that takes you in—which isn't meant for the good uns which take strangers in and takes keer on 'em—like unto the Gommorians when Lot's wife was took into the house like a pillar of salt and divided into four quarters and sent into the land of Israel, for which the anger burnt agin 'em—for the hurt of the daughter of Israel was sore.

But He taketh them—I don't mean the eagles—and leads them to near pastures and beside still waters, whar there's no more sighing and suffering, no more weeping and parting—fur

"Parents and children thar shall meet!
Parents and children thar shall meet!
Parents and children thar shall meet!
Shall meet to part no more
On Canaan's happy shore!"

Imagine all this uttered in the most impassioned manner, the tears at times streaming down the preacher's face, and the quotations—psalm book, Mother Goose, or Franklin's aphorisms—chanted with a rich full voice, and you can get a glimpse of Father Carter in his palmy days.

Alabama News.

Eight new iron furnaces are building on the line of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.

The Cumberland Presbyterians of Birmingham have finished their church.

Fifty-one dogs impounded in Mobile on the 28th ultimo.

Selma cotton factory will commence operations on the 20th of June.

The Methodists of Greenville will build a college.

The Marengo Cotton Mills have gone into operation.

Tennessee News.

The wheat crop in East Tennessee is generally looking well.

Parties at Knoxville are said to be asking as much as five hundred dollars per acre for a site for the proposed Central University.

The Farmers' Convention in Knoxville was a complete success.

A cat fish weighing 161 pounds was exhibited at the Nashville exposition on Tuesday. It was caught in the Mississippi river.

Robertson county annually exports 40,000 barrels of whisky and 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco.

The House in which President Polk was married, in Murfreesboro, is now used as a carriage house and stable.

SOUTHERN NOTABILITIES

A Most Interesting Letter.

Jeff Davis Writing Confederate History.

Gen. Forrest Growing Prematurely Old.

L. Q. C. Lamar in Poor Health.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May, 1873.

Editors Telegraph and Messenger: I am penning to you, perhaps, the last letter I shall ever write from Memphis. I regret to think this; but I am on the eve of leaving this pretty city, so full of life and active energy, whr so people are alive and progressive, whose destiny in the future I love to contemplate.

I have been spending the day with Jefferson Davis, and in his sunny little office on Madison street, we have been talking over the past of many years.

It was in eighteen hundred and twenty-eight that I first saw this historical man. He had just returned from West Point and wore the uniform of a cadet. He was then a lithe, modest youth, whose deep gray eyes twinkled with the beauty and brilliancy of a star. His head was small as it is yet, but admirably formed, and there was an intelligence in his features that gave promise of the future he has fulfilled. That eye to-day beams with the steady light of a mental illumination rarely met with in one of his years and sorrows. Those features, once so radiant, are now sedate and wearing the cast of deep melancholy, save when animated with the spirit which yet burns in his bosom when excited by thought or conversation. Sometimes, too, the twinkle of mirth dances in his eye and lights up his features. But soon the joyous smile fades into the melancholy, which has become habitual. His health is good. He has but one sound eye. You know the vision of the other has long since faded in darkness. This defect forbids much reading or writing. Yet to-day, in the familiarity of old friendship I remarked:

"I think, Mr. Davis, you will not lose the other eye until you shall have given to the world your views and opinions as to the causes which led to the late war."

"I am writing," he said—and he drummed with his fingers upon the blaize covered table, upon which his arm rested, and the deep sadness which clouded his features and followed the remark was painful to contemplate.

We had been speaking of the distinguished L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, and of Col. Thomas Hardeman, of Georgia. After some moments he said, "the war had been a great misfortune to them. A brilliant future was before them; their talents and moral worth gave high promise of eminence and usefulness in their matured years. Lamar has had his disabilities removed; Congress has refused to do the same for Hardeman. I am sorry for this if he desired it, but it is not possible for either of them to fill up the hiatus caused by the war; but even were this possible to them, it would be of no avail to the country. The flood of corruption which has swept over it has, and will continue to engulf it beyond the redeeming efficacy of moral worth or elevated intelligence. You have just returned from a visit to Lamar, and contemplate a visit to Georgia, you tell me; say to Hardeman, and to Lamar, when again you see them, I have a pleasant memory of them both; and, further, tell them I am preparing a work with all the impartiality possible to me; and after years of sober thought, which shall not leave the world in darkness as to my motives and my conduct, or that of those who acted with me."

There is something impressively sublime in the contemplation of this wonderful man amidst the afflictions of adversity. Hurled from the highest political position, robbed of fortune, laboring daily in almost abject poverty for the bread which feeds himself and family, proscribed and disfranchised, denied the political privileges of the negro servant who waits behind his chair as he takes his meals, and who blacks his boots, calmly and with a Godlike fortitude, bowing to the inevitable, yet firm in his principles, unyielding in the dignity of his manhood, and, with a soul unbending, meeting and defying in the direst adversity the taunts and oppressions of his enemies [Recent affliction has weighed him down with sorrow. But a few months since I watched him standing by the open grave which was to receive the body of his son, (a youth of much promise,) and which, in a few moments, was to close out from his view forever this cherished child. By him stood the wife and mother in mute despair. No tear dimmed his eye. Blanched and agonizing, his features wore the stern impress of the deepest grief; yet they were unmoved and calm. The body was gently lowered to its last resting place—then, and only then, did his great soul yield to the overpowering impulses of a mighty grief. The eyes closed, the lips compressed and twitched, the hands closed, the head bowed and one deep torturing groan told of the soul's agony.

Since writing the above, I have been to the graves of the Confederate dead in Elmwood Cemetery. This is a romantic and lovely spot, just beyond the corporate limits of the city. It is beautifully kept, and the flowers and shrubs, now in their infancy, will soon increase into exquisite beauty the ornamental loveliness of this last resting place of the dead, who died in Memphis. Mr. Davis was there—so was General Forrest; both seemed deeply moved, as slowly, and apart from all others, they moved amidst the graves, where beauty's hand had strewn the floral offerings, in pious affection, above the gallant dead. This place is almost the center of the battlefield where Forrest surprised and fought the Federal forces during the war, and many sleeping here were the victims of that fight. At no great distance stands the female college, which yet shows, in many shell and shot scars, evidences of the fight. Forrest is growing prematurely old; his head is white, and the elasticity of his step is scarcely what it was. The war's afflictions fell heavily upon him, and though he is never heard to complain, yet the marks which tell of his sorrows are too prominent upon his features to be mistaken by the most careless observer.

To-day I have spent an hour in the private office of Mr. Davis, with General Browne and William Preston Johnston, son of Albert Sidney Johnston. At present Mr. Johnston is a professor in Washington College, at Lexington, in Virginia. During the war he was private secretary to Mr. Davis. He is a most accomplished gentleman and scholar, and very intelligent. His father was at West Point with Mr. Davis, where a friendship commenced between them terminating only by the death of General Johnston, and now all the affection felt for the father seems bestowed upon the son.

General Browne has recently lost his accomplished lady, and is very sad—and now he is childless and alone. General Browne is, as you know, an accomplished gentleman and ripe scholar. It was an hour to be chronicled in memory, and certainly I shall never forget it, or the conversation which transpired. I may never meet either of these gentlemen again. I am ten years the senior of Mr. Davis, and thirty, at least, of the other two. I am going away, and our ways of life diverge, and will very soon lead us far apart; mine is tending rapidly to the grave—theirs out into the busy world, and I am very sure it will scarcely be my lot to meet these, or three such, men again in social converse in the brief remnant of my pilgrimage in time.

Two Sabbaths since I spent the day with, and at the home and in the society of the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. I regret to say his health is poor, and his spirits much affected by it. Still he looks well and at times his mighty soul beams from his eyes, and bursts in eloquent burning words from his lips when a thought or a word arouses him. In a moment of conversational excitement, when with me in the privacy of my chamber, and when his lovely wife and her children were away at church—he sprang up from his seat and standing before me, was rapturously eloquent in the description of a scene he witnessed in the House of Commons of Great Britain, when the independence of our Confederacy was under discussion. Every nerve in my body thrilled and I shared with him the excitement which was stirring his soul. Suddenly he burst into a laugh, a thing not usual with him. Recasting himself he said, mirthfully: "You are not old; I saw the fire of the boy sparkle in your eye as I talked, and I thank you for your compliment."

I thought of his father. Oh! how much there is of him in this, his glorious son—I thought, too, of his grand-parents, his uncles and his aunts, with whom I was so familiar when life was in the green, and could scarcely realize that I bore the weight of seventy-three years.

Close by is the grave of Judge Longstreet and his wife. Their only two children are the wives of L. Q. C. Lamar and Dr. Henry Branham. These live on the adjoining lots in affectionate relationship, their children are grown up, Lamar is a grown father, and the Branhams are filling the places of men and women; and I was the compeer of their grand and great grand parents.

I must desist, for I am growing sad, and this letter is too long. I am going to the sea, and my next may be written from the white beech of the foamy deep, or from the blue mountains of the West. I am, you know, a waif and go where the winds blow me. Adieu.

Y. M. C. C.

Summary of State News.

NEWNAN.

An election on the fence question will be held in this county on the 1st Monday in July.—*Herald.*

WASHINGTON.

By an explosion of a soda font in Washington, a quantity of acid was thrown over the face of Mr. John Cooper. His face was considerably burned.—*Gazette.*

JONESBORO.

We learn from the agent that 6,176 bales of cotton have been shipped from Jonesboro this season.—*Critton.*

ROCKMART.

The demand for slate is still unabated, notwithstanding several new quarries have been opened recently.——New buildings are going up in every portion of town.——The peaches in this section were not near all killed by the frost, as was thought for awhile.——Both our Rockmart hotels are crowded with guests.—*Reporter.*

PALMETTO.

Mrs. Cook and her two daughters were thrown from a buggy, near Palmetto, on last Saturday, and received severe but not fatal injuries.—*Shield.*

SAVANNAH.

Ripe tomatoes have been received from Dr. H. Oemler's place on Wilmington Island.——Seven hundred and twenty-three packages of vegetables were shipped on the Magnolia from Savannah for New York on Thursday.—*Republican.*

SANDERSVILLE.

An alligator was killed at Tennille a few days ago.——There is a gentleman in Washington county who, at the close of the war, commenced farming with two horses on about four hundred acres of land. He now runs sixteen plows on his plantation, and owns 1,700 acres of land—all dug out of the ground.—*Central Georgian.*

AUGUSTA.

On Thursday night Rev. Dr. H. W. Hicks lectured at Girardy's Opera House, on Gen. R. E Lee, in the interest of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Augusta.——Mr. Michael Cronin, a member of the Irish Volunteers of Augusta, died on Thursday.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

ROME.

It is rumored that during the month of June no less than a round dozen of the children of Rome will mate.——Colonels C. M. Pennington and W. S. Cothran, who have been absent for some time in New York, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the iron and engines for the Memphis Branch Railroad, have returned home. We are informed that these gentlemen were highly successful, and that the work on this line of railway will now be pushed ahead with vigor to an early completion.—*Commercial.*

COLUMBUS.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Key, pastor of St. Luke's Church, gave as his firm conviction that members are morally bound to give one-tenth of their annual income to the support of the church and its institutions. Nothing less will be accepted on the part of God as a full discharge of duty.——About forty thousand dollars have been drawn from the John King estate since the twenty per cent. dividend was declared. There remains yet some fifteen thousand dollars to be drawn before the fund is exhausted.——We are glad to state that Columbus is to have water works. The Committee of Council are of the opinion that the plan originally proposed is the best—to let the city indorse to the extent of $30,000 the first mortgage bonds of a company formed among our own citizens.—*Sun.*

South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama buy about 50,000,000 bushels of grain from the Northwestern producers every year.

☞ Joaquin Miller is to marry an English lady, daughter of Sir T. D. Harday, of London. She will be Mrs. Miller No. 2, not counting the Modoc belle.

☞ The Countess Cora de Wilhorst, *nee* Withers, of New York, is reported to have obtained a divorce in England. The husband turned out to be a scoundrel with a European title. It is to be hoped that the New York lady who made such a mistake in marrying him is freed from the power of the brute.

WHAT THESE GRANGERS MEAN.—Mr. Geo. Kimball, brother of Samuel Kimball of this city, has been sick and unable to do his farm work this spring. Seventeen of the Bur Oak Grangers rigged their teams on Monday and broke up twenty-seven acres of ground, and left it ready for planting. There is something practical in that kind of grange work, and it has a smack of brotherly kindness in it that would make most any half decent man want to be a Granger. Mr. Lamon, an artist of this city, got word of what was going on, took his instruments and went to the spot and succeeded in getting an excellent photograph of this practical demonstration of the Grangers.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune.*

DAY-DREAM.

From the June No. of Lippincott's Magazine.

Here, in the heart of the hills, I lie,
Nothing but me 'twixt earth and sky—
An emerald and an emerald clime
Rising and followed for me alone!

Is it a dream, or can it be
That there is life apart from me?—
A larger world than the circling bound
Of light and color that lap me round?

Drowsily, dully, through my brain,
Like some recurrent, vague refrain,
A world of fancy comes and goes—
Shadowy pleasures, shadowy woes.

Spectral toils and troubles seen
Fashioned out of this foolish dream:
Round my starmed quiet creep
Phantom creatures that laugh and weep.

Nay, I know they are meaningless,
Visions of utter idleness:
Nothing was, nor ever will be,
Save the hills, and the heavens, and me.

KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD.

Clifford Troup.

From the Edgefield Advertiser.]

Mr. Editor: An article appeared over the signature of Paul H. Hayne, in the tri-weekly Courier, published at Rome, Ga., in the issue of the 26th April, ultimo, purporting to be a criticism of "Clifford Troup"—a novel by Mrs. Maria J. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, Ga.

We have never read a communication so full of literary impudence, egotism and injustice. He begins his article by attacking the entire literature of the South. "The South," says he, "cannot boast of possessing an influential literature or an organized Diterary Guild."

The fact is, that the South has over one hundred authors who compare favorably with those of any country. Her literature is chaste, refined, elegant and influential. One of the chief reasons of their great merit and success, is that they have not written for money, but from a love of their labor. Her periodicals have always been distinguished for their purity of style and honest devotion to principle. The speeches of her statesmen equal those of England's greatest orators, and are greatly superior to those of statesmen of the North.

The editors of the newspapers and periodicals of the South, he asserts, are not fit to analyse or decide the intellectual status of a work; that in consequence of such gross ignorance and incompetency on the part of editors there are "no definite standards of taste," or "truthful authoritative organs of critical opinion." To this sweeping assertion he makes but one exception—the Baltimore Southern Magazine, edited by Wm. Hand Brown. He gravely states that "these thoughts have been suggested by the gushing and inconsiderate eulogies lately outpoured by the Georgia press, (or a considerable portion of the Georgia press,) upon such powerful a performance as "Clifford Troup." He tells us the only way to remedy these great evils is to form a "Literary Guild," to which the literary productions of the South are to be submitted for approval or rejection. From this charmed circle he has excluded the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of the Atlanta Sun, Col. James Gardner, of the Augusta Constitutionalist, Col. John Forsyth, of the Mobile Register, the members of the Georgia press, and, in fact, the intelligent press of the South. We are, therefore, led to conclude that this mutual admiration society is to be composed of the discriminating William Hand Brown and the modest Paul H. Hayne.

The reason assigned for his atack upon the literature of the South, and upon the editors of Southern periodicals and newspapers, is too superficial to to believed. If our memory serves us aright, he published in 1872, a book styled "Legends and Lyrics." It may be that the editors the of South failed to appreciate those splendid "Legends" and soul-stirring "Lyrics." If they came into the world still-born, and have gravitated to dusty book-shelves of second-class book stores, it is no fault of the author of "Clifford Troup." And we fear he makes her works the medium of venting his long pent-up spleen for an imaginary literary neglect. For the benefit of those who have not read his beautiful poetry, I will take the liberty of quoting a verse from the poem, "Midnight:"

"The Moon, a ghost of her sweet self,
And wading through a watery cloud
(Which wraps her lustre like a shroud)
Creeps up the gray, funeral sky,
Wearily! how wearily!"

We have seen the moon described as "pale-faced," "inconstant," "horned," but never before as 'a ghost of her sweet self." We have never heard that the moon is "sweet," nor that she has *legs*, and is in the habit of "wading through a watery cloud;" nor that the moon at midnight could creep up a "gray sky." These are fair specimens of the original fancies of the Rhymster Laureate of the Palmetto State.

The criticism of William Hand Brown is indorsed by Paul H. Hayne, and inserted in his communication. He characterizes him as one "in whose discrimination, scholarship and genius, above all in whose passionate patriotism, and desire for Southern intellectual advancement, our people cannot but feel the warmest confidence!"

William Hand Brown says he would be guilty of a suppression of the truth, if he were to give his readers to suppose that he had read "Clifford Troup;" he read a few pages and glanced at the rest. I would suggest to this excessively conscientious critic, that in presuming to state the merits of a book that he confessedly had not read, his conclusions are nothing more or less than a suggestion of what is false.

This President of the Brown-Hayne Guild cannot bestow time enough to read a work that has already passed through five editions; that has received the seal of approval from the best intellects North and South. Still he has daring impudence enough to criticise and condemn it. This is what his friend Hayne calls genius, I suppose, and thus to treat a Southern author is a convincing proof of his desire for Southern intellectual culture. Does he by such unjust and discourteous conduct hope to win and retain the warm confidence of the people of the South? He may mislead a moon-struck rhymster by such criticisms, but sensible men everywhere will simply write him down an impudent, egotistical pretender.

In fine, I would add, for the future benefit of the Brown-Hayne Guild, that plain hard common sense is one of the prerequisites to just criticism, and if we are to judge them by their joint productions, we must conclude that they do not possess this *sine qua non*.

We shall not now discuss critically the merits of "Clifford Troup." In our humble judgment it is a beautiful and attractive story, delineating Southern customs, manners, thoughts and actions in graceful and chaste language, and in a pure and unostentatious style. It well deserves the praise it has received, and the great success it has achieved.

CHILDE CHILDERS.

BIRMINGHAM,

The Iron City of Alabama.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, June 18th, 1873.

TITLES WARRANTED.

OFFICE OF ELYTON LAND COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 26th, 1873.

The Elyton Land Company will sell at auction on the 18th of June next, a large number of lots in this city and on their property adjoining.

Suburban lots will be sold in sizes to suit purchasers, not exceeding twenty acres in any one lot.

Titles will be guaranteed without restriction as to time of erecting building or making other improvements.

Terms of sale, either cash, or one-fifth cash, one-fifth in six months, one-fifth in twelve months, and balance in eighteen months, with interest.

The sale will be conducted on the premises.

A map of lots to be sold is now in preparation and will soon be on exhibition.

J. R. POWELL, President.

may22-d1w

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, OFFICE MASTER TRANSPORTATION, ATLANTA, GA., May 22, 1873.

ON and after Sunday, 25th instant, outward trains will

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M
Leave Dalton	2:04 P M
Arrive at Chattanooga	6:25 P M

Inward Trains from New York

Leave Chattanooga	8:05 A M
Leave Dalton	8:03 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	1:45 P M

Outward to New York via Knoxville and Nashville

Leave Atlanta	10:00 P M
Arrive at Dalton	2:15 A M
Arrive at Chattanooga	5:00 A M

Inward from New York via Dalton and Chattanooga.

Leave Chattanooga	2:4 5P M
Leave Dalton	5:35 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	10:05 P M

Fast Line to New York

Leave Atlanta	4:00 P M
Arrive at Dalton	10:30 P M

Fast Line will put off and take on passengers only at Marietta, Cartersville, Kingston and Dalton.

Way passengers are requested not to get on this train unless they wish to be landed at above named places

E. B. WALKER, Master Transportation.

may22-d1tf

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 8 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.

may21—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

REDUCTION IN BOARD

During the Summer Months.

Mrs. Overby

WILL FURNISH BOARD at reduced rates.

Breakfast from 7 to 8. Dinner from 1 to 2 o'clock.

Travelers and transient persons accommodated with Board and lodging.

Broad street, Granite Block.

may18-d1tjune1st

Forty-Sixth Georgia Reports.

Part 1st will be Ready for Delivery Shortly.

ATTORNEYS subscribing to pamphlets will remit to

HENRY JACKSON, Reporter of Supreme Court, Atlanta.

Jackson & Clarke will attend promptly to any business before the courts entrusted to them. Special attention to practice before the Supreme Court.

may21-d3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House jan8—d6m

HANDSOME STORE TO RENT.

One of the Best Stands in the City!

AS I intend moving into my new Agricultural Building, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets, early in June, I offer the Store I now occupy for rent. Call early and let me know if any of the Fixtures are desired or not.

Farmers, Take Notice,

that I have a TREMENDOUS STOCK of Mowers and Reapers, Threshers, Fan Mills, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes, etc., now in store and arriving.

MARK W. JOHNSON, Agricultural Building, Atlanta, Ga.

may25-d4w2w

South Carolina Railroad

CHARLESTON, December 24, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 29th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M
Leave Augusta	9:30 A M
Arrives at Charleston	5:30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M
Leave Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:30 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Le ve Augusta	9:30 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5:20 P M
Leaves Columbia	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	2:30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	1:35 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

jan18-tf

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.

ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.	Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	1:15 A. M.	
Montgomery	10:00 P. M.	10:15 A. M.
Mobile	10:30 P. M.	9:45 P. M.
New Orleans		4:00 A. M.

SECOND TRAIN.

STATIONS.	Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	7:30 A. M.	
Montgomery	6:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
Mobile	9:45 A. M.	6:45 A. M.
New Orleans		2:55 P. M.

Passengers going South and Southwest, will find this line One Hundred and Sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 12 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty-six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

G. L. POMACRE, Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.

G. JORDAN, General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf.

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Boots, Shoes,

Hosiery, Ribbons, Notions, Etc., Etc.

No. 88 Whitehall Street,

apr30—3m ATLANTA, GA.

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 299 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.

july21—deodtf

FOR SALE.

Choice Hotel,

Rome, Ga.

The Cheapest Property in the State!!

THIS is one of the best pieces of property in Upper Georgia. It is a first class BRICK BUILDING, three stories high, with 35 rooms, including a good Store, Bar and Billiard Room. The size of the Lot is 118 feet on Broad street by 200 feet on Bridge street.

It is located in the center of the city, only 40 yards from the City Hall, and 80 yards from the Court House.

The Store and Bar and Billiard Room can be rented for more than enough to pay the interest on the entire price of the Property.

Recent Improvements have been made and the House is now in perfect order.

Apply to J. C. RAWLINS Proprietor.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25 Acres of Rich Land.

I also offer for sale my residence in Forestville. The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories, well finished and painted inside and out, with eight rooms, beside kitchen and cellar. The outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are adequate and in good condition. This place is situated only 200 yards from the city limits and 1¼ miles from the Court House.

There are 25 acres of the richest kind of upland belonging to this place, lying beautifully, and the surroundings are all of a pleasant character. This is a delightful situation for any one who wants an elegant suburban Home, with all the advantages, such as churches, schools, etc., that pertain to the city, and yet the free breathing, quiet and retirement of the country.

This place will be sold very cheap for cash with a reasonable addition for half cash and balance in one year. Address

nov17-dtf J. C. RAWLINS Rome.

NOTICE.

DR. B. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Seago's store. mar19-d6m

M. E. MAHER,

Wholesale Liquor Dealer,

KEEPS constantly on hand the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS.

No. 13 MITCHELL STREET.

Country and City Retail Dealers would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

apr11-d1y

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM,

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.

JOHN T. GRANT, President.
Pinckney Brown, Cashier. jan5-d1f

MORE LIGHT!

CHEAP, SAFE AND

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT.

The Family Favorite

Burning Fluid.

Makes the Cheapest Light Ever Produced.

It is positively non-explosive.
Free from Smoke.
Free from Grease.
Free from Stain.
Free from Unpleasant Odors.

Makes a Better Light than Gas,

At a Cost of One Cent for Ten Hours.

The Advantages over or Coal Carbon Oils of every kind, are:

1. It gives a soft, pure light, which, in intensity, rivals all other illuminators now in common use, equalling in brilliancy any gas light, and gives a steadier flame.

2. It is non-explosive, and entirely free from grease, smoke or other offensive odor, while burning.

3. It is 75 per cent. cheaper than coal oil, and may be burned in any ordinary lamp, thus adapting itself to common use. In short, the pleasing effect of the light produced by this beautiful cleanly fluid, has won the admiration of every person who has witnessed it.

Railroad men will find this the cheapest, best and safest for head and car lights now in use.

Parties desirous of securing the best paying business extant, will do well to call and sift this to the bottom. As this patent has seventeen years to run, your own good judgment will tell you whether it is a profitable investment or not. This is no humbug! Having been tested by many of the best Chemists in the United States, and also by the celebrated Professor Antisell, at the Laboratory of the Agricultural Department at Washington, by direction of General Capron.

This Fluid boils at a temperature of 170 degrees Fahrenheit, and the vapor endures a temperature of 700 degrees before it is converted into gas. The danger of explosion in any Burning Fluid depends upon the low temperature at which its vapor is converted into inflammable gas, for no fluid, while it remains liquid, is explosive; it is the inflammable gas, generated by heat, that explodes; and as this bears a high temperature before it generates gas, I consider it the safest illuminating oil or fluid now in use. In burning, its production is chiefly heavy carbonated hydrogen (oleafant gas) and consequently it makes a brilliant light with but little heat.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

M. LYON,

70 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.

County Rights in Georgia, and the State Rights for the other Southern States, for sale.

apr30-d1fs—

"DOMESTIC."

WHY? BEST.

I have been using the "Domestic Sewing Machine" for 7 months, and certify that it is by far superior to any I have ever seen. Twenty years' experience ought to give me some idea of the superiority of one machine over another, and I feel safe in saying that the "Domestic" is BY FAR superior to any Machine now MADE.

I. N. HAIR,

Merchant Tailor, Griffin, Ga.

Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.

Agents wanted.

Domestic Sewing Machine Company, No. 4 DeGive's Opera House, Atlanta, Georgia.

jan17-d1f

NOTICE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, March 31st, 1873.

ORDERED: That James A. R. Hanks, of the county of Whitfield, be and he is hereby appointed (under authority of a Resolution of the General Assembly, approved February 23d, 1873,) Auditor to examine the Change Bills issued by the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and report the facts connected therewith as required by said Resolution.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.

By the Governor:

J. W. WARREN, Sec. Ex. Dep't.

By authority of the foregoing order of his Excellency, the Governor, I will enter upon the duty assigned me, on the first day of May next, at Room No 26, in the Capitol at Atlanta. Persons holding the bills mentioned, must present them to me for examination by the first day of June next. In the mean time those holding bills should advise me by letter, at Dalton, Georgia, of the number of each denominations of bills held by them.

J. A. R. HANKS, Auditor.

March 28th, 1873. mar30—d2aw til june

THE KENNESAW HOUSE

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

HAS still Forty Rooms left, (neatly furnished) for Summer Visitors, for whom every accommodation will be provided, as also Hops and amusements.

FLETCHER & PREYER, Proprietors.
W. E. OLDS, Assistant.

june1-d1f

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.

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jan19—d1f

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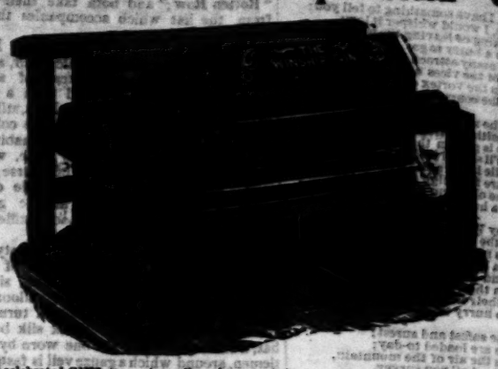

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THESE celebrated GINS are universally acknowledged to be The Best by all who have used them FOR LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, CLEANING THE SEED, GOOD SAMPLE AND FAST GINNING. they surpass any Gin here-to-fore in use. They do not break the rib, nor give any trouble in the ginner. We are now receiving orders, and ready to deliver Gins, payable first November next.

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We would advise all who want Gins for the present crop, to SEND IN THEIR ORDERS EARLY, to insure their being filled promptly.

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apr13—w1ll1s1eop1dsaoz13 may1- une1-july1-aug1

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apr13—sun3mos

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Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

JUST RECIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low. Orders solicited. TERMS CASH.

may 25—d6m.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

FOR 1873.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE FAVORITE OF ALL CLASSES.

Lawyers, Merchants, Farmers, Etc.

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2. It has the sole and *exclusive* right of publishing the DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT from the Reporter of the Court. These Decisions are delivered on Monday of *every* week and are *immediately* published in THE CONSTITUTION. Hence every lawyer in Georgia should take the paper, and the great proportion *are* subscribers.

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7. Its Correspondence Department is unsurpassed in the South, having special correspondents at Washington, New York, and in various parts of the country.

8. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a monthly Fashion Letter from New York, written by the most celebrated female Fashion writer in the United States. The ladies, therefore, all want THE CONSTITUTION.

9. A new feature for this year will be Weekly European Correspondence, by which the readers of THE CONSTITUTION will be taken on a tour through Europe.

10. The ablest writers and statesmen of Georgia select THE CONSTITUTION to give their views to public, and so do the PEOPLE, and hence it is the admitted leading Democratic Journal of the State.

11. The two great SPECIALTIES, our SUPREME COURT DECISIONS for the lawyers, and our COTTON articles for the merchants and farmers, make THE CONSTITUTION unrivalled in this part of the South.

12. For the reasons given above, THE CONSTITUTION is the paper for all classes, lawyers, merchants, farmers, mechanics and others, circulates in every county of Georgia, has the largest State circulation and is, therefore, the favorite medium for ADVERTISEMENTS.

Every Georgian should, after taking his own *local* paper, subscribe for THE CONSTITUTION, published at the Capital of his State; and we would here return thanks to the people for a patronage, that has culminated in the *grandest newspaper success* known in the Southern States. THE CONSTITUTION, not yet five years old, has attained a circulation never reached by a Daily paper in Georgia, and has erected a magnificent five-story building of its own, as complete as any in the United States, giving employment to *seventy or eighty* persons daily, and running a half dozen presses by steam. Visitors to Atlanta are cordially invited to call and examine THE CONSTITUTION building and its powerful presses, printing four or five thousand papers per hour.

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PROPRIETRESS of The Barlow House) Cartersville, Ga. Having recently taken charge of this House, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the traveling public entertainment adequate to the times, at moderate prices. She has also secured additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with Board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the South.

apr24-d1f P. S. SHULMAN.

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VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train,

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Chattanooga, and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

OR

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

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AS ANY OTHER ROUTE

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

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ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA.

BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

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jan24—d1f

Obstacles to Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mar23-d&w3m

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to any who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON, DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta Street. After October 1st, 1873, sept2—d1f

THE RAIN CONCERT.

"Millions of tiny raindrops
Are falling all around;
They are dashing on the housetops,
They are hiding in the ground.

They are fairy-like musicians,
With anything for keys,
Beating time upon the windows,
Keeping time upon the trees.

A light and airy treble
They play upon the stream,
And the melody enchants us
Like the music of a dream.

A deeper base is sounding
Where they're dropping into caves,
With a tenor from the zephyrs,
And an alto from the waves.

O, 'tis a stream of music,
And Robin "don't intrude,"
If when the rain is weary
He drops an interlude.

It seems as if the warbling
Of the birds in all the bowers,
Had been gathered into raindrops,
And was coming down in showers."

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

A STORY.

By Maria Jourdan Westmoreland,

Author of "Heart-Hungry," "Clifford Tromp," etc.

Written expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART II.

The trip home was dreary enough, and the days that followed, wretched beyond description. No letter came from Hugh to brighten the gloom which had so early settled upon my young life, and what to do I knew not. My piano was unopened—my friends neglected—my pets unnoticed—my walks and rides abandoned, and much to the grief of my mother, I passed from the gayest of the gay into a kind of melancholy recluse.

But one day I arose early—I went about the house singing—I fed my canaries and petted "Lulu," my little black-and-tan—I watered my flowers, and sang my merriest songs. Then, after breakfast, I kissed my mother, and walking resolutely to my writing desk, wrote the following letter, preferring to know that I was hated, rather than endure this terrible suspense any longer:

"MY DEAR HUGH:—I am not only wretched, but utterly at a loss to know why I have not heard from you. You surely will not let *a bunch of violets* rock our happiness! Or, is your silence caused by a suspicion of my disloyalty to you? Upon my honor I love but you, and so help me Heaven, will never write or speak to any one, if, by so doing, your happiness will be sacrificed. You surely will not leave without writing me?

"Yours only, NELLIE."

With this written and dispatched, came a sense of relief—a feeling of hopefulness that I had not known for many days. But as day after day passed by, and no answer came, my heart sank within me, and the fond, trusting girl of a month ago suddenly developed into the cynical and doubting woman.

Friends interceded, and sought to know the cause of my depression, while my poor mother, who lived only in my smiles and happiness, tried to allure me with every *divertisement*, but every device failed, and it was worse than vain for me to try and conceal the wretchedness I felt. Violets became hateful to me—it was all that I could do to keep from uprooting every one of them from our garden, and from that day to this, no one has ever entered my presence with a bunch of the modest little beauties, but that I have lived over again all the agony of that last hour of parting, all the anguish of the subsequent days. Strange, isn't it, what little things affect our lives, and how much less the world knows of the pangs that we daily and hourly feel? To have looked at me—young, admired and surrounded with everything that wealth and love could purchase, who would have dreamed that *a bunch of violets* could have made me wretched enough to die? And yet, such was the case. Turn where I would, day or night, the delicious odor of these sweet but now hated flowers was wafted to me, and life was almost unendurable. By suffering, I had lived an age, but the calendar had scarcely told a month, when one night, as I lay awake, a low, sweet voice stole gently up through the soft summer night air, and "Molly Bawn," that most charming of all Irish ballads, fell upon my ear. For once, in my life, I failed to appreciate a serenade—I hated the "stars above that were brightly shining, because they had nothing else to do," and I fear I almost hated the serenader who was beneath my window. But suddenly it occurred to me: "He can tell me something of Hugh," and with this thought I almost ran to the window, threw open the blinds and cleared my throat.

But the song was finished, and as Fred. walked down the steps and out into the starlight, my courage failed me, and the words I would have spoken died upon my lips. With a sigh I turned from the window, and again laid down to sleeplessness and misery. But with the day-dawn I slept and dreamed—oh, such dreams, that it seemed cruel for me to awaken to the disappointment that was sure to come with the return of consciousness. Soon my mother sent me in a delicious breakfast, and upon the tray was a note which the waiter said he had picked up under the front door. It simply contained the following:

"DEAR COUSIN NELLIE:—I am here for a day, en route to my home. May I call at ten in the morning? Send an answer to the —— hotel, and oblige

"Your cousin FRED."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Atoms.

Mr. Alfred Burney, of New Jersey, has patented an improved process for the use of anthracite coal dust as a fuel for locomotives.

The recent gas men's strike has brought to light the fact that the average life of this class of laborers is not over thirty years.

A London physician has proposed a hot sand bath as an "infallible cure" for rheumatism.

Artificial coral may be made by painting peeled and dried branches and twigs with a melted mixture, composed of two drachms of vermilion and one ounce of rosin.

Dr. Chandler stated in a recent lecture that carbolic acid and sulphate of iron (green vitriol) were the best disinfectants.

BOOTH'S SHOP,

At the Junction of Peters and Garnett streets,

Near Macon Railroad Crossing.

HAVING located at the above named place, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in my line that is done in a

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having secured the services of good and experienced workmen, and use the best material, I am fully prepared to give perfect satisfaction in style and price of work. Patronage wanting.

New Drays for the Fall Trade,

will enable to their interest to call and see me before giving orders elsewhere.

Blacksmithing

of every description done at short notice. REPAIRING will receive special attention. All I ask is a trial and satisfaction is guaranteed.

may25—dlm2w W. R. BOOTH.

Valuable Hotel Property For Sale.

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order granted by the Court of Ordinary of said Richmond county, Georgia, on the 9th day of May, 1873, will be sold at the PLANTER'S Hotel in the city of Augusta, on the first Tuesday in July, 1873, at public outcry, between the legal hours of sale and to continue from day to day until all is sold, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John A. Goldstein, deceased, consisting of house-hold and kitchen furniture, sheets, pillows, bolsters, pillow-cases, mattresses, spreads, blankets, curtains, carpets, towels, musquito nets, crockery and glass-ware, silver-ware, spoons, knives and forks, table ware and table furniture generally, extra beds and bedding, wine safes, etc. all of which is fully set forth in the inventory filed in office of Ordinary, being such personal property as is generally found at and used keeping a hotel.

Sold as the property of said John A. Goldstein, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate.

Terms—Cash Purchasers to pay for all papers.

HANNAH GOLDSTEIN,
Administratrix estate of John A. Goldstein.

The purchaser can arrange with owner to rent hotel. may23-dtswtd

LAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For over FORTY YEARS this

PURELY VEGETABLE

LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original (genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,).....$1.00 per package.
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Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

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This wonderful Lotion cures

Fresh Cuts, Bruises and Burns, Ringworms, Chilblains, and Stys. It is also good for Old Sores, Ulcers

Sore Eyes, Risings, Reduction of Tumors, Putrid Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters,

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DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

For bad Cuts or Bruises, adjust the cut or lacerated parts, and bind up with a linen or soft cotton bandage, and keep the affected parts moist with the lotion. Made and sold by

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Ridiculous Ideas are entertained about purgatives. It is dangerous to scourge the stomach, to rasp the bowels, to prostrate the nervous system with furious evacuants. Nature has given a sample, in the famous Seltzer Spring, of what the bilious, constipated, or dyspeptic system needs for its restoration, and in

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Science has improved on Nature by combining all the valuable ingredients of the German Fountain in a portable form, and omitting those which have no medicinal virtues. This agreeable and potent saline alterative changes the condition of the blood and purifies all the fluids of the body.

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HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST extensive experience in actual practice, for many years, to be the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger; and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
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2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
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10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
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13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
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Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, $15 00
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Single Boxes and Vials as above.

These remedies are sent by the case or single box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

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For Sale by all Druggists.

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CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE MADE SOLELY BY THE

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

Are doing more and

BETTER COOKING,

DOING IT
Quicker and Cheaper
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ARE ALWAYS,

LOW-PRICED. RELIABLE.

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COOKING CHEAP

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SOLD BY
L. B. LANGFORD,
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WYNN & CO., Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga.
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A CONTROLLING interest in the whole of two of the best Lime Works in North Georgia for sal . A sixteen horse power engine, barrel machinery and plaining machine attached to one of them, and the works only being a few hundred yards apart. Barrels could easily be furnished for both at a trifling cost. The works are within ten paces of the Railroad, the quarry immediately against each kiln and an abundance of wood on each lot. WILL GIVE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY REASONS FOR WISHING TO SELL, and show the profit in it upon inquiring either by letter or in person. A SPLENDID TRADE IS OPEN FOR SOMEBODY. Address J. R. Merchant, at W. L. Hubbard & Co., Marietta street, Atlanta Ga. apr30-tf

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

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For Sale.

400,000 Brick, 5-6 hard brick and 1-3 larger than ordinary.

By DR. W. C. ASHER, Junction Walton and Marietta streets, or DR. J. H. LOW, Kimball House Drug Store. apr25—wed&thrs-2m

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GRIFFIN, - - - GEORGIA.

GEO. BYINGTON, Proprietor.

Terms Moderate.

GRIFFIN is attracting a large share of attention as a Summer Resort, from its fine climate, ready accessibility, elegant school and church facilities, and unsurpassed society.

From this point the Indian Chalybeate, Warm and White Sulphur Springs are within a few hours' ride over the best roads in the country. Byington's Hotel will offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season. apr20-dtf

Best Water in the City.

CITY HOTEL,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

Gainesville, Georgia,

Just opened for the accommodation of the Public.

TERMS MODERATE.

apr13-d3m MRS. S. L. BUTT, Proprietress.

ICE! ICE!!

PURE LAKE ICE in quantities to suit customers at wholesale and retail and at as low price as can be found anywhere. THOS. S. SPROAT & SON,

may4-d3m at Old Rock Ice House.

Tanners & Leather Dealers

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The Reason Why

PETERS'

PATENT

TANNING

PROCESS

—IS—

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

First. Because it performs the operation of Tanning and Finishing Leather in from TWO TO FIFTEEN DAYS, for Ripe and lighter Hides; and from Fifteen to Thirty Days for Middle and Heavy Harness, leaving it free from chemicals.

Second. Because while it dispenses with the use of bark, and reduces the expense of Tanning at least fifty per cent., it may be used in combination with bark, bark extract, or Japonica, and when so used is nearly as economical and rapid.

Third. Because of the superior beauty, strength and durability of the Leather; a sheep skin having body and strength equal to Calf tanned by the "Old Process."

Fourth. Because of the superior flexibility and softness of the Leather.

Fifth. Because it requires but a few dollars capital to start the business.

Sixth. Because you can turn your money twelve or fifteen times a year, instead of once, the old way.

Seventh. Because it is so simple that any person can make Superior Leather by giving the process a few days' attention.

Eighth. Because of its cleanliness and freedom from offensive odors, as compared with the old process, rendering the business admissible in the midst of mercantile or other departments of the trade.

Ninth. Because more money can be made in a shorter time and on less capital than in any other business.

COUNTY AND FAMILY RIGHTS,

I have County and Family Rights for sale in the following counties. The practical utility of this process has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, and I am satisfied that it will

Do Everything it Claims.

Samples of Leather, tanned in Hall county, where I am now erecting a Tannery, can be seen at my office. These Rights are being

Sold at Very Low Figures.

The following Testimonials are from gentlemen of high standing in the city where the Patentee lives:

SAINT JAMES, MO., April 2, 1873.

J. F. Winans, Esq.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I would state that my opinion of PETERS' EUREKA TANNING PROCESS may be inferred from the fact that I am now wearing a pair of boots, the leather of which was tanned by that process before the same was perfected and a patent obtained; that the said boots have now been in wear for the period of three years—are the most pliable and easy to the feet of any boot I ever wore, and are in a good state of preservation yet. S. M. NICHOLLS.

The undersigned take pleasure in affirming their knowledge of the facts, and the truth of the statements set forth, in the foregoing letter of their townsman, S. M. Nicholls, and also in attesting the unsurpassed excellence and great superiority of the leather tanned by the Eureka Tanning Process.

JOHN BLAIR, M D.
A PERRY, Miller.
J TALBOT, Merchant.
S H HEADLEE, M D.
WM TENEYCK, Merchant.
J H BOWMAN, Co. Judge.
WM DAWSON, Merchant.

ED. HOLLAND, Agent,

Alabama Street,

OFFICE UP STAIRS

—OVER—

HERALD BUSINESS OFFICE.

may9-dood&wtm

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
Sail from Pier 20, North River, New York
EVARY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The passenger accommodations on Steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin State rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	3st. steamers. Gold	Wed. steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65.	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets securing best accommodations	$130	$130
Steerage, currency, $35.		

Certificates for passage from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the continent at RATES AS *LOW* AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE.

For passage apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.
or to F. F. COULTER, Southern Express Agent,
may2-d-eod-3m Atlanta.

NOTICE.

Catch the Thief.

LEFT the premises of M. A. Devaughn on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1873, in Fayette county, Ga., one H. T. Walker, about 30 or 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighing about 160 pounds, sandy hair, quick spoken, wrist of right arm has been shot. Said Walker took or carried off a medium sized mare mule, one hole in each ear, sorrel in color, ring around her tail where the hair has been rubbed off.

A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of said Walker with mule, or either, delivered to me at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Ga.
may 10 M. B. DEVAUGHN.

DOORS,
SASHES,
BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS,
AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOCH & THORNE,

224 AND 226 CANAL STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

nov26-dly

CHOICE HOTEL

Corner Broad and Bridge Streets.

ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor

Situated in the business part of the city.

Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.

dec4-tf Leon A. Camp, Clerk.

RICHMOND HOUSE.

Gainesville, Georgia.

FAULKNER & CULP, Proprietors.

THE above named House having been newly furnished and fitted up, is now opened to the traveling public. We are prepared to accommodate all who are in search of health or pleasure, with pleasant rooms, good servants, and the best table the market affords.

Mr. Thomas Little, of hotel notoriety, will be in charge and see that guests have every attention. The Richmond House will offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season. may9-tf&m

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE CELEBRATED

WM. KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS.

18,000 of these Favorite Instruments now in use in this country and Europe. They have awarded 25 Gold and Silver Medals.

Every Piano warranted for Five Years.

THE KNABE PIANOS ARE THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST.

See Prices for Other Pianos:

$300, $315, $325, $350, $400 to $1,500

Prices for Organs,

$65, $85, $100, $125, $150, to $500,

We keep on hand and offer to the public a large assortment of

PIANOS, ORGANS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
BANJOS, ACCORDIONS,
FLUTES, DRUMS,
FRECH HARPS, etc.

The Largest Stock of Sheet Music in the City.

Illustrated Catalogues of PIANOS and ORGANS furnished on application. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. Address or call on

PHILLIPS, CREW & FREYER,
Atlanta, Ga.

AN EASY WAY TO PAY FOR

Pianos and Organs.

One Dollar per Day will Buy a Piano.

Fifty Cents a Day will Buy an Organ.

Send all orders to

Phillips, Crew & Freyer,

BARLOW HOUSE,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,

Is First-Class and in Business Center,

WILEY JONES & CO., Proprietors.

Board per month, with room.....$30 00
Board per month, without room.....20 00
Board per day.....1 00
Single lodging or meal.....50
may24-dtf WILEY JONES & CO.

Sims House.

LA GRANGE, GEORGIA,

THOMAS W. McGEE.....Proprietor.

THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairs and will be fitted out in the next few days with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate. jan15-dtf

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The cars trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call. jun6— tf

Hammett House,

JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Resting House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodelled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.

may23— jan15—dtf

Wayside House

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA,

IS now open for the reception of guests, together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable by

jan29—dtf A. J. HIXLAN & LADY.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY TIDDS HOUSE)

Dalton, Ga.

O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Prop'rs.

R. P. O'NEILL. JOHN BARCLAY.
jany26-dtf

THE YANCY HOTEL,

BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA.

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons of the Dougherty House, that she has recently purchased the Brick Hotel in Newnan, Georgia, (better known as the McDowell House,) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the traveling public. She pledges herself that nothing will be left undone to make guests comfortable.

jan6-dtf Prof. WM. WELLS, Clerk.

O. A. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.

Office corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Factory—Bellwood, on Western and Atlantic Railroad.

apr15- dlm-themoodlm

LANIER HOUSE,

B. DUB, Proprietor,

Macon, Georgia.

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.
apr22—dtf

BARNES'

Albany House,

Corner Pine and Jackson St's,

ALBANY, GA.

MERRICK BARNES, Proprietor.

Omnibus to and from all trains. jan15-tf

J. A. JOHNSON. R. J. M'CLARY.

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. P. SMITH,

(Successor to E. Thorn.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call, and he guarantees to give entire satisfaction. feb6-dtf

GLOBE HOTEL,

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,

HAS ample room for the accommodation of families.

Travelers will find at this House a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,

And board as cheap as could be asked for.

The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.

Good water here, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.

I have also a Livery Stable attached. Horses and buggies can be had on reasonable terms.

june6-dtf W. J. BOEN, Proprietor.

NEW HOTEL.

PALMETTO, - - GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

Is now open to the Traveling Public.

jan15-dtf W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

SENOIA HOTEL,

SENOIA, GEORGIA,

W. R. STILLWELL, Proprietor

may18—dtf

Madison House,

Madison, Georgia,

P. E. WOODARD.....Proprietor

may25-dtf

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA
SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REMOVAL.—Will move to Garrett & Brother's old stand, four doors above Dodd's corner, on June 1st.

To avoid moving, will sell a large quantity of oil cheaper than any one.

may17-dtf JOHN T. HAGAN & Co.

W. H. BROTHERTON continues his closing out sale. If you want bargains go to see him, he is determined to close, he means business. may 30 tf

W. H. BROTHERTON sells Bishops and Victoria Lawns at 10c, striped cambrics, 12½c, 4-4 bleached domestics, 12½c, best prints 11½c, 4 white Marseilles quilts, $1 25, kid gloves, 50c, and all other goods at proportionately low rates. Call and satisfy yourself. may 30-2t.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Estray notice—John B. Steward.

Beautiful residence lots for sale—G. W. Adair.

Notice in bankrupty of Augustus G. Blackman by W. H. Smyth.

A 1,000 mile ticket lost—Wm. Dodge and P. G. Tyner.

Wanted—J. W. Sparks & Son.

Bankruptcy notice of Robert H. Moore—W. H. Smyth.

Jersey cider—Guthman & Haas.

Meeting of Cadets—John A. Fitten.

Bankruptcy notice of Daniel C. Rogers—W. H. Smyth.

Roswell Mills—A. J. Hansell, President.

Notice in Bankruptcy of Thomas S. Duke—W. H. Smyth.

Copper Smiths, etc.—Middleton & Bro.

Bath tubs for sale—Franklin & Eichberg.

Bankruptcy notice of Thomas R. Alexander—W. H. Smyth.

Dry goods—Kiser & Watson.

Bargains in dress and business suits, at M. & J. Hirsch.

Millinery, gloves, trimmings, etc.—Mrs. Frank.

Dry goods—attractive sale of John Keely.

Notice of Master in Chancery—W. G. Mann.

Attorney at law—S. D. McConnell.

Banker and Broker—J. H. James.

Ice for sale—J. W. Baum.

Removal of Dental office—Arthur C. Ford.

THERE will be a meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association to-morrow, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. All the members are earnestly requested to be present.

A NUMBER ONE PLACE.—Persons desiring an excellent meal, prepared from any delicacy the market affords, and that, too, in tip top style, can find their taste suited, and their appetite satisfied at Capt. Tim Murphy's saloon, Marietta street.

PENTECOST OR FEAST OF WEEKS.—To-day and to-morrow are known in the Hebrew Calendar as Pentecost or Shabnoth, the feast fifty days after the Passover. It is observed as a festival of rejoicing and thanksgiving.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The June number of the above excellent journal, with its usual freight of capital things for the farm and garden, is on our table. Each month added to its age bears evidence of vigor. Specimen numbers will be sent free to all who wish to subscribe. Published by Samuel Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md., at $1 50 a year, or at $1 in clubs of five or more.

RURAL CAROLINIAN.—The June number of the above magazine, filled with choice reading matter, is before us. The publishers of the Carolinian are deserving of the success they are meeting with, for their praiseworthy efforts in their undertaking to make their magazine a first-class agricultural publication. The terms are reasonable, being only $2 per annum for single subscriptions, with liberal inducements for clubs.

ROSWELL MILLS.—These mills, located at Roswell, Cobb county, are too favorably known to require newspaper commendation. The character of the brown goods, yarns, threads and other articles of these mills is well established for their excellent quality. Samples of the Roswell goods can be seen at Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty's, Messrs. Kiser's, also Peck & Co., in this city. They deserve a liberal patronage.

MRS. FRANK.—This lady, whose good judgment in advertising her specialties, is only equalled by her taste in selecting her goods, has a word or two to say to her friends and the public in our local columns this morning. Ladies' suits, kid gloves, millinery, hosiery, gloves, white goods, braids, gold and silver fringes, in fact her stock, in all departments, is full and complete, and is being offered at reasonable prices.

MARIETTA, May 31, 1873.

Received of the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, through their State agent for Georgia, Dr. Wm. H. White, five thousand dollars, the amount my husband, the Rev. Wm. S. Mansfield, was insured in said company.

—I also gratefully acknowledge the promptness of the company, and of Dr. White in settling the claim. Owing to the latter's absence the proofs of his death (which occurred on the 15th of April), was not written up for three weeks afterwards, and yet it has been thus quickly paid. LOUISA R. MANSFIELD.

Book Notices.

Mind and Heart in Religion, or Judaism and Christianity. For sale in Atlanta at J. J. & S. P. Richards' Book Store, Alabama street.

Our people will remember that on last Sabbath the Rev. Abraham Jagger, a former Jewish Rabbi, converted to the Christian faith, preached in the Second Baptist Church. This gentleman is the author of the book before us, in which he sets forth the facts of his own conversion, and enters upon a learned research into the true religion of the Bible. It is a very interesting volume, and will be eagerly sought after. It may be had of J. J. & S. P. Richards.

TRINITY SUNDAY SCHOOL AT STONE MOUNTAIN.—Two hundred folks, big and little, went down yesterday to the great rendezvous of Atlanta picnics. The morning was clear and delightful, and although the clouds gathered as the day advanced still no rain fell, and the cool bracing air was just right for a day on the mountain. Not long after the train halted at Stone Mountain Station, the gray side of the immense granite pile was flecked with gayly dressed parties on their way up to the flag staff of the summit. Many of them opened their baskets on the breezy top, while their eyes wandered over the vast expanse of field and forest that stretches away from the foot of the mountain.

The bounteous general table was spread in a house near the spring at the base, around which the greater part of the people gathered. The entire excursion was one of quiet, pleasant, rational enjoyment; and when the train brought them all safely back to the city, every heart must have been grateful for the day of unalloyed pleasure at the wondrous hill of granite.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Editors Constitution: I beg leave to call your attention to a misapprehension of the remarks made by me at the meeting of the Board of Health on the sanitary condition of the city. I learn that certain gentlemen, members of the Board of Health, have construed my remarks as reflecting upon them. I desire to disavow all such intentions. I was striking at a *defective system*, not at the men appointed to execute it. No doubt the present Board, with its few duties and circumscribed powers, to say nothing of their honorary task, have done quite as well as any like number of citizens similarly situated would have done. I have no hesitation in saying that if all the duties imposed upon them by the present system were faithfully performed, we should still be without [illegible] protection from disease. It appears to me that the present system does not secure that degree of cleanliness absolutely necessary to the health of the city. On the other hand, by a judicious change, and a rigid enforcement, it can be done. But, as stated yesterday, the duty must be entrusted to those who are under official obligations to discharge it aright, and who are compensated for their labor. It is not to be expected that practicing physicians, who have their own business to attend to, will neglect it for public duties for which they receive no reward, and which they are under no higher obligations to perform than any other like number of citizens.

THIS, Messrs. Editors, is what I meant to say in my article of yesterday. I simply desired to bring to the attention of energetic government and people a subject in which all are alike interested, and it was far, very far from my intention to give offense.

A LOOKER-ON.

Our Sanitary Condition.

Editors Constitution: In your paper of this day there appears an article which, no doubt unintentionally, reflects on our Board of Health. The writer takes a mere superficial view of the question of the sanitary condition of Atlanta. If he had reflected one moment, I have no doubt but he would have seen that the Board of Health is entirely dependent upon the City Council for money, means and power to inaugurate and enforce any sanitary measures. Our present Board of Health is no doubt as good a Board as Atlanta ever had or any other city. They are high toned and honorable gentlemen, learned in their profession, and, I am informed by members of the Council, are efficient in the discharge of their duty, and have made many valuable suggestions to the City Council in the line of their duty. No doubt this mere "looker on" in Vienna will make the *amende* honorable to the gentlemen composing the Board of Health when he reflects upon the fact that "one so-called Board of Health" is endeavoring to do their whole duty, and that they can only suggest to the Council such measures as they deem expedient to be carried out for the health of the city.

Upon our City Fathers, then, devolves the duty of providing the ways and means for proper sanitary regulations in our midst. It is their duty to provide sufficient drainage and sewerage, and if they neglect to do so they are almost if not verily criminally negligent. It won't do for them to say that our treasury is so depleted that we cannot attend to these things. Health is not to be compared with money. If retrenchment is necessary let it be applied in other quarters, where money has been spent and is being spent by the thousands, upon objects foreign to the legitimate duties of a Municipal Board. Streets, sewerage, drainage, fire department, water works, police department and health, all properly come within the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities of our city. To these they ought to use their best efforts to make perfect. By doing this they will render our city attractive to our own citizens and to strangers seeking a healthy locality. There is no city that has better natural drainage than Atlanta. Let our City Fathers then assist nature a little and not poison our atmosphere and water by our own filth, and ours will continue to be a healthy city. Health, above all things, for, in the language of "a looker on," "the blessings of health are incalculable, and its neglect not only makes home desolate, but erects an inseparable barrier against prosperity and progress."

CITIZEN.

POMOLOGICAL.—The Pomological Society met yesterday in the rooms of the State Agricultural Society. President J. R. Wallace, presiding.

Dr. H. L. Wilson, E. L. Jones, E. L. Wight and Hon. S. Y. Hammond were elected members.

The subject of the establishment of an experimental orchard was discussed.

Dr. S. Hape said that while he had not anticipated immediate practical results, he hoped good would spring from the discussion. He had found many seedling grapes in his garden, and had arranged them in rows. If we would pursue the plan of Van Mons with peas, we might, in the process of time, obtain a native of value. Out of 250,000 seedlings we might get something of value. It requires only three years to test the grape.

President Wallace stated that Mr. Van Buren had some experience in this matter. He took the scuppernong grape. Out of 2,000 seed only 18 were white, the balance being variegated and showing that they sprung from the Muscadine family. He planted ten of these seedlings and obtained five white grapes, one-half, as the result. This is as far as Mr. Van Buren has gone, but he was satisfied that in several generations of these seedlings, he could secure all white grapes. President Wallace stated that he would give three acres for the purposes of such a garden.

Mr. A. C. Van Epps, editor of the Rural Southerner, approved highly of the plan of an experimental orchard. It would take a long time to bring these seedlings into bearing, and he recommended grafting, so as to produce fruit in three or four years. He was willing to contribute ten dollars towards keeping up the orchard.

President Wallace remarked that it was thought the finest winter apple had been discovered by Mr. W. H. Thurmond, of Madison. Mr. Oscar Thomasson threw out a barrel of rotten Northern apples in his back yard. A seedling came up on the spot, which produces the apple, which bears the Thomasson seedling.

Col. Rush Irwin stated that he considered it superior to the Shockley, and had introduced it into his catalogue.

Mr. Moses Cole did not agree as to the practicability of planting seedlings. It would require a thousand acres and fifty years to make anything of it. Van Mons spent his life time in propagating seedlings and regretted that he could not live longer.

President Wallace—And produced 30,000 seedlings.

Mr Cole—It would require an outlay of $3,000 per annum to make anything like an experiment. If it was to test the varieties of fruit, then he agreed that the experiment might be productive of good. The Horticultural Society at Melbourne, Australia, took the last line of policy suggested, and is now rowing our Southern varieties of fruits, and is flourishing.

J. J. Toon thought the experiment should be commenced on a scale that it could be carried out—economically and prudently. He would give ten acres to the orchard. The proportion of seedlings would never be through with, but if our efforts failed to benefit us it would benefit our children; if we could not carry it on our children would.

President Wallace said that he had started out on that principle. He had six hardy, robust sons who would in all probability have six sons each; so he entertained no fears but that the culture of fruit would be carried on.

Mr. Van Epps remarked that Van Mons lived in a slow age. We want to see immediate results. If we only obtained new varieties of small fruits from the seed, we would accomplish good. J. Norcross thought the whole thing impracticable. He never heard of a society undertaking such a thing. It was done by amateurs. Mr. Cole stated that he imported 20 varieties of early and late pears and apples from France, and sixteen out of the 20 were in his catalogue. He would give the orchard 500,000 seedlings per annum to test.

Dr. S. Hape moved to refer the matter to a committee of five to report on hereafter, which prevailed. The President appointed as said committee, A. C. Van Epps, W. Jennings, Moses Cole, S. Hape and J. J. Toon.

The subject was continued for discussion at the next meeting.

Mr. Norcross inquired if there was any remedy to keep bugs or borers out of apricots.

President Wallace stated that the smooth fruits

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

TRINITY.—Rev. C. A. Evans will preach in this church this morning. Preaching at night by Rev. John B. Hamilton. The public are invited. Seats free.

EVANS' CHAPEL.—Preaching at the usual hours by Rev. J. M. Dickey, pastor.

PAYNE'S CHAPEL.—Preaching at the usual hours by Rev. F. M. Ryburn, pastor.

ST. PAUL'S.—Preaching at the usual hours by Rev. G. H. Pattillo, pastor.

Presbyterian.

FIRST.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and evening, by Rev. J. H. Martin, of Tennessee.

CENTRAL.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and evening, by Rev. J. T. Leftwich, pastor.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH.—Rev. R. W. Martin, pastor. Services this day 10½ A. M. and 8:15 P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M.

It is proposed to continue the meetings at this church during the present week. Services nightly at 8 o'clock. The public are invited.

SECOND CHURCH.—Preaching in the morning by Rev. H. T. Spalding, pastor, and at night by Rev. Mr. Donaldson, of Greenville, South Carolina.

THIRD CHURCH.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night, by the pastor, Rev. G. R. Moore.

FOURTH CHURCH.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and evening, by Rev. F. M. Daniel, pastor.

FIFTH CHURCH.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and evening, by Rev. T. P. Eldridge, pastor.

SIXTH CHURCH.—(Taylor's Hill, West Hunter street.—Preaching at 4 P. M. by Rev. Mr. Donaldson, of Greenville, South Carolina.

Episcopalian.

ST. PHILIP'S.—Services at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, rector.

ST. LUKE'S.—Services at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. G. H. McCauley, rector.

Christian Church.

Sunday school will be held at the First Christian Church at 9 o'clock this morning. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. F. P. Perdue.

Services will be held in the Second Christian Church on Foundry street, commencing at four o'clock this afternoon, by the Rev. F. P. Perdue.

Northern Methodist.

LOYD STREET CHURCH.—The traveling companion of Bishop Haven, Rev. T. L. Flood, of Keene, New Hampshire, will preach in Loyd Street Church, this morning.

DIAMONDS—NO. 2.

Articles Selected and Written for the Constitution—By Geo. Sharp.

Some Account of Large Diamonds.

The Koh-i-noor.—The history of this gem has been so often told, that it would be superfluous to give any lengthened notice of it. The Hindo accounts deduce it from the time of the God Krishna. We know, however, for a certainty, that it was in the treasury of Delhi and was taken at the conquest of that city by Ala-ed-Din. Thence it came into the possession of the Sultan Baber, of the mogul dynasty, in 1526. This Prince esteemed it at the sum of the daily maintenance of the whole world. The jewel was seen by Tavernier among the Jewels of Aurengzebe; it had, however, been reduced by the unskillfulness of Hortensio Borgio, from 793 carats to 186 carats, the weight it possessed at the exhibition of 1851. The Emperor Aurengzebe was so incenced that he refused to pay Borgio the sum agreed on for cutting, confiscated the whole of his possessions, and with great difficulty, was persuaded to leave him his head. Nadir Shah, the conqueror of India, obtained, by means of an artful trick, possession of this stone, and from the hands of his descendants it passed into the possession of Achmea Shah. His son Shah Soyah was in turn, forced to deliver it into the hands of Runjeet Singh. After the capture of Lahore, at the close of the Sikh mutiny, it fell into the hands of the British troops who presented it to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, on the 3d of June, 1850.

This brilliant was shown at the exhibition of 1851; it then had an irregular form, with several hollows in its sides and base, and showed clear traces of natural cleavage planes. There were also several flaws, or cavities, in its surface.

It was shown to several of the first scientific men of the City—Sir David Brewster amongst the number—who were of opinion that the stone presented great difficulties in the way of cutting. After much consideration, it was entrusted to Mr. Coster, of Amsterdam, who expressed himself confident as to the result of re-cutting; and the event proved the correctness of his judgment, for the stone, although of less weight than before, possessed nearly the same size, and instead of being a lustreless mass, scarcely better than rock crystal, it has become a brilliant matchless for purity and fire. This diamond now weighs 106 1-16 carats, and forms part of the Crown Jewels of England.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Henry R. Christian is in the city. Looks well and hearty.

WHIT SUNDAY.—To-day is Whit Sunday. The lesson is the second chapter, 1 to 11th verse of Acts, 14th chapter and 23 to 31 verses of John.

THE Atlanta Turn Verein will receive a limited number of applications for membership up to Wednesday night next. Application can be made through any member.

MRS. DR. H. SELLS, of this city, has collected and turned over to the treasurer of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, eighteen hundred and thirty dollars, the result of a few weeks' work among her friends in Philadelphia and New York, with the assurance of as much more during the present summer and fall, for the building of the new St. Philip's Church now in process of erection. A few such spirits as this would insure the early completion of this magnificent church edifice.

SPARKS & SON.—Messrs. J. W. Sparks & Son have fitted up their meat stall on Peachtree street, in front of the National Hotel, in elegant style. The stall has been thoroughly renovated and painted, the floor carpeted, the counter supplied with a wire show case. In the rear is a large ice house for the preservation of fresh meat. Meats will be kept on ice until called for by parties. This is an excellent idea, and will meet with the popular approval of housekeepers. The best of Kentucky and Tennessee beef, mutton and pork and fresh sausages can be had at all times.

LAST GRAND CONCERT OF THE SEASON.—Our readers must not forget that the last Grand Concert of the season comes off at DeGive's next Tuesday night. Freyer's Orchestra will be assisted by some of the best vocalists in the city. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of instruments and music for the orchestra. The performance will commence at precisely 8½ o'clock. We call special attention to the programme in another column. It will be found to be one of the best programmes ever announced in this city.

Let the people of Atlanta show their appreciation of musical talent by filling DeGive's to its fullest capacity Tuesday night. Mr. Sidney Lanier, of Macon, the celebrated flutist, will appear in the programme.

MR. BARNES.—A select audience assembled last evening at DeGive's Opera House to hear Mr. Wm. H. Barnes in his celebrated recitations, singing and imitations. The entertainment was unusually fine, and everybody well pleased. Mr. Barnes sings splendidly, but his most wonderful gift is the power of imitation. This he possesses in a degree that we have never heard excelled.

His imitations of fowls, frogs, musical instruments, steam engines, and many other most difficult things, is as perfect as the sound of the objects he imitates. In conclusion he thanked his audience for their presence, and paid some handsome compliments to our city. He carries with him the best wishes of all who have heard his entertainments.

The Fire.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the residence, some half mile or so out on Peyton street, occupied by the City Engineer, Mr. Dick Bass, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was soon given, and in a very few moments the entire department and a vast concourse of spectators were on the spot. The fire was fire chimneys in the roof, and was probably occasioned by a defective chimney. The house being of wood, and very dry, the flames spread very rapidly. The firemen of Doctor Thompson on one side of the burning house, and of Doctor Lee on the other, were at one time in serious danger. The wind fortunately blew the flames straight out to the street, thus saving them. The engines on reaching the spot could not be obtained immediately. Mechanic No. 2, however, went on down to the creek below Doctor Thompson's, and by using a long suction, soon put a stream upon the fire, thus obtaining the first water. Mechanic No. 3 obtained sufficient water from the same stream, and also played upon the fire. These two engines soon extinguished the flames, but the house is completely destroyed. Mr. Bass saved nearly, if not all, of his furniture, somewhat damaged. His loss is amply covered by insurance. The house is the property of Mrs. H. M. Rutherford, as guardian for her children. This lady left our city only a few weeks ago. The building is valued at $1,600, and is insured for $1,000 in the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

OUR Council should at once put a cistern in this neighborhood, for if a fire should start with a favorable wind there is no calculating the damage it would do.

Local and Business Notices.

DOWN THEY GO.—Best Prints 10 to 11 cents. Ladies' Gaiters $1 50 to $2 25. Kid Gloves, to arrive, at 50 cents. Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

june1—dtf KISER & WATSON.

GOLD and Silver Fringes, Braids, Stars, Ornaments, etc., at MRS. FRANK'S.

june1—sun-tues-fri

BUSINESS MEN are invited to secure bargains from our enormous stock of Business Suits. M. & J. HIRSCH,

june1—dtf 41 Whitehall street.

KID Gloves at 50 cents, worth $1 00, at MRS. FRANK'S.

june1—sun-tues-fri

CORSETS at 40 cents, at MRS. FRANK'S.

june1—sun-tues-fri

SWISS, Lawn, Linen and Embroidered Ladies' Suits, at MRS. FRANK'S.

june1—sun-tues-fri

GENTLEMEN OF LEISURE are invited to examine and purchase from our Elegant New Styles Dress and Business Suits.

M. & J. HIRSCH,

june1—dtf 41 Whitehall street.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—John Keely will offer, commencing Monday, June 2d, the following goods (from the BANKRUPT STOCK OF THE LONDON STORE, recently purchased by him,) AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE, to insure a clearance of the lines of goods named, viz:

100 Real Hair Switches from $3 75 each.

100 Real Hair Curls from 60 cents each, upwards.

10 pieces Black Iron Grenadines from 40 cents to $1 00.

150 pieces Summer Dress Goods—half price.

50 pieces Swiss, Victoria Lawns, etc.

100 pieces White Piques at prices unparalleled.

50 pieces Black and Colored Alpacas.

Bed Spreads and Table Linens, Towels, Corsets, Cassimeres, Linens, Notions, Lace Collars, Guipure and Blonde Laces, Ribbons, etc., at prices clear below competition.

On the "BARGAIN COUNTER" will be found remnants of all sorts of goods, and 100 Ladies' Suits, which will be given away at less than one-half what they cost, at

JOHN KEELY'S,

Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

june1—d2t

THE only complete stock of Ladies' Suits in the city, at MRS. FRANK'S.

june1—sun-tues-fri

LADIES' Traveling Dusters, at MRS. FRANK'S.

june1—sun-tues-fri

FIVE cases of new styles Summer Millinery Goods to be opened to-morrow, at

june1—sun-tues-fri MRS. FRANK'S.

LARGE stock of White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, at MRS. FRANK'S.

june1—sun-tues-fri

THE CONSTITUTION BOOK BINDERY.—No printing office is complete without a Book Bindery. Having found out this long since, we, at considerable expense, added one to our office and are now prepared to do all manner of Binding and Ruling. Law Books bound in the best style. Pamphlets, Magazines, in fact, books of all kinds are printed in our Job Office and bound in our Bindery. Old Books re-bound and made good as new. Send your work to the Constitution Bindery.

may31—dtf.

THE Atlanta Turn Verein will receive a limited number of applications for membership up to Wednesday night next. Application can be made through any member.

may31—d1t

Jackson's Magic Balsam, the great Master of Pain, cures the most obstinate cases of Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache and Rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

P. VANALSTINE, Proprietor.

Barnesville, Ga.

may27—deod1m&w4w

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office.

may16—dtf

Go to Knox's and get a pair of the celebrated Joseph Kid Gloves, or one of those cool Linen Hats for the children. Also, Linen Belts and all the latest Novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Hats. may9-dtf

THAT'S what they all say! That Knox's Millinery and Variety Store is the best and cheapest place to buy Hats, Bonnets, Sash Ribbons, Real Hair Switches, Ruffling for the Neck, Thread Braids, Zephyr Worsteds. Old hats bleached and pressed.

may9—dtf

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—The most extensive Merchant Tailoring facilities,

Fashions 9th cut,

Best workmanship,

The largest stock of piece goods

For Coats and Vests,

For Pants,

For Full Suits,

EICHBERG & BRO.,

Fashionable Tailors and Clothiers.

may20—dtf

CLOSING OUT.—W. T. Archer is selling out his large stock of Furniture at cost. All who wish bargains in Furniture, call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere, 69 Whitehall street. may15-dtf

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 Cash Gifts Paid in Full.

$100,000 for only $10.

EVERYONE of the 100,000 tickets issued for the GRAND GIFT CONCERT, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold, a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the $10,000 cash gifts authorized should be drawn in full and paid in full without any cutting down, as heretofore, the management with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 6 is therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, it will positively and unconditionally take place at the Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts to the ticket holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$10,000
2	" "	5,000
4	" "	2,500
10	" "	1,000
20	" "	500
40	" "	400
100	" "	300
150	" "	200
500	" "	100
9,000	" "	10
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash		$100,000

The money to pay all these gifts is now on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the bank and paid over for that purpose, and this purpose only.

[illegible] VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in cash, and each one of the $50,000 gift, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts in the same number, amounting to $390,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference), at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50; if whole tickets are sent by mail for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will take place at 8 o'clock, and Tuesday evening, July 8, in the Public Library hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by orchestral band. 2d. Opening prayer. 3d. Placing of tags from two hundred boxes in two wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Reading of the numbers and remarks by the President. 6th. Drawing of the list of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by managers. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and they will meet to witness and place the tags and gifts in the wheel, and to permit the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guarantee against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4, Public Library building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in 6 months from the drawing, will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Phillips & Crew, and Ritwine & Fox, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

april30—d Mon and Thu and wow4July

INKS SOUTHWARK CO'S English Writing Ink writes Black and never fades. Sole Agents for the United States SCHENCK TAG CO. 55 Beekman Street, New York.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8:30 A. M.	6 P. M.
Leaves Atlanta	8:15 "	5 "
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 "	2 "
Arrives at Augusta	4:30 "	1:30 "

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8:15 P. M.	8 A. M.
Leaves Atlanta	8 00 "	7 "
Arrives at Atlanta	4 "	3 "
Arrives at Augusta	3 45 "	3 "

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta		5:30 P. M.
Leaves Stone Mountain		6 45 "
Arrives Atlanta		8 15 "
Arrives Stone Mountain		9 30 A. M.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta		8:30 P. M.
Arrives at Chattanooga		6:30 A. M.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta		10:30 A. M.
Arrives at Chattanooga		6:30 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga		9 P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta		5:30 A. M.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga		8:30 A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta		4:30 P. M.

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta		6:30 P. M.
Arrives at Dalton		10:30 P. M.
Leaves Dalton		12:30 A. M.
Arrives in Atlanta		4:30 A. M.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta		11 00 P. M.
Arrives at West-Point		3 35 A. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point		1 20 A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta		6 20 A. M.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta		7 20 A. M.
Arrives at West-Point		11 35 A. M.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point		1 40 P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta		5 40 P. M.

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta		1:45 A. M.
Leaves Macon		7:35 A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta		1:35 P. M.
Arrives at Macon		7:20 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta		2:30 P. M.
Leaves Macon		12:00 P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta		6:50 A. M.
Arrives at Macon		6:30 P. M.

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Atlanta		6 45 A. M.
Arrive at End of Track		11 35 A. M.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track		1 00 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta		6 00 P. M.